Chicago Tribune.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

FURTHER STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS MADE.

Dr. Ayers' Revelations of Atrocious Rebel Plans.

THE WHOLE REBEL PLOTS UNMASKED.

Mrs. Judge Morris Makes a Full Confession.

From the South----Important Rebel News.

THE DEBATES IN THE REBEL SENATE.

Rebel Official Dispatches---The late Peace Convention.

REPORT OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS TO JEFF. DAVIS.

From Washington----Military and General News.

THE GENERAL MILITARY ASPECT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The State Legislatures---Yesterday's Proceedings.

The Philadelphia Horror---Important Precautionary Law Passed.

LATER FROM EUROPE----INTERESTING FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Gold Closed at 211 1-8.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch---Important News Summary.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy Case—Further Developments by a well known Chicago Physician—Atrocious Purposes and Schemes Unmasked—Mrs. Morris has Confessed—Yesterday's Proceedings—A Rumor concerning the late Peace Interview.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Court Martial assembled this morning pursuant to adjournment. A rather lengthy discussion occurred between several members of the court on the subject of the adjournment of the Commission from Friday last until yesterday. The adjournment was made principally to enable Col. Heath and Col. DeHart to visit their families, members of which were dangerously sick. Afterwards, from some reason, or else not knowing the cause of adjournment, Gen. Hooker refused to allow any members of the court to leave the city. It appears that Col. Wiswell, who on Friday last voted against adjourning, had characterized the action of the Commission as a fraud, and in this morning's Cincinnati *Gazette* it was stated that Gen. Hooker was opposed to any such adjournment. Colonels Heath and DeHart took exception to the language of the *Gazette*, the latter gentleman asserting that this was the second time the reporter of that paper had broken a plain rule of the court by commenting upon the proceedings, and that if the offense was committed again he would move to have the one-horse reporter expelled.

Col. Spooner earnestly took exception to the language of Col. Wiswell, and asserted that the action of the court was a most a humane one.

The examination of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of Chicago, was then proceeded with materially as follows:

DR. AYER'S EVIDENCE RESUMED.

At the meeting of the Order, held on the 18th of September, Judge Morris said that within sixty days the objects of the organization would be fulfilled. It was voted that all members who were not armed should procure arms, and that no new member should be admitted who was not armed. On the question of the draft, Wilkinson, who was Grand Seignior, said that all members who were conscripted should report the fact within three days after they were notified, when they should be sent to Southern Illinois, where the members were strong enough to resist all the Provost Marshals.

In our meetings only a few members were present at a time, to avoid suspicion. It was told that S. S. Hayes, Comptroller of Chicago, and Dick Merrick, were prominent members of the Order. They did not show themselves. And, also, that there were many men wearing Uncle Sam's uniform, and also the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas who were our staunch friends. The witness Alexander joined the Order at my request, to assist me in breaking up the conspiracy. I was told by Wilkinson and Morrison, who were members of the Grand Council, that it had been determined to attack Camp Douglas on the night of election, and fire the city in several places. The uprising was intended to take place on the 14th or 16th of August, but was postponed on account of the positions of Grant's and Lee's armies. At a meeting held about the 20th of October, it was stated that the Provost Guard in the city had been strengthened, and that Col. Sweet must have been informed of the existence of the Order.

Mr. Dooley, the Secretary, was therefore instructed to destroy the records or documents which might criminate any of us, in case of arrest. Col. Barrett was a Major General in the Order. At one time he lived in Chicago, and then moved to St. Louis. I saw him in Chicago during the Convention, superintending the Democratic torch-light processions. At a meeting held on Nov. 3d, it was agreed that a special meeting should be held on Sunday, Nov. 6th, as Mr. Walsh had something important to communicate. At the meeting on Sunday, a Mr. Remington said that he had seen a large number of men in the city, dressed in butternut clothing, who, he feared, were going to vote the Republican ticket. Others spoke in the same strain. Wilkinson said he had brought sixty of them into town, and they were all right. Walsh said he had ordered several hundred to come into the city to vote and fight. They would vote early and often for McClellan. Mr. Remington and Hall expressed themselves satisfied. It was decided that one hundred of these men should be stationed at the polls in every ward. We were informed that those of us who wanted arms could get them from Mr. J. M. Hubbard, of the Invincible Club, next morning; but during the night the arrests were made. On the day of election we were all to wear a McClellan badge in a proper manner. After the arrests we held frequent meetings on the propriety of hiding the arms. The Vigilance Committee gave information to Col. Sweet of the caches [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... The cross-examination was then commenced but not concluded.

So far it has elicited nothing new, it being confined to the initiation of Mr. Phelps into the Order. The witness testified as before, that Mr. Phelps joined at his own request, but he did not attempt to dissuade him, as his help prove of use in thwarting the conspiracy. Dr. Ayer testified, however, that Mr. Phelps left the Order soon after he joined it.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Judge Morris, made a full confession, under oath, to the Judge Advocate, and placed herself upon the clemency of the Commanding General. The confession will not be made public for several days, when it will be presented to the Commission.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 9.

The members of both Houses who were absent are returning. The House has barely a quorum, but will have a few over that number to-morrow. The Senate lacks but eight of a full house. The [illegible] ... Committee on Public Instruction to-day reported a bill to amend the compiled law in relation to union and graded schools, so that the annual school meetings shall be held on the first Monday in August each year, and the annual school meeting of all other school districts shall be on the first Monday of September.

Mr. Chapman gave notice of a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to credit Berrien county with $6,000.45, due to the University fund.

Prof. Ryan, the weather prophet of Van Buren county, is here for the purpose of enlightening the assembled wisdom of the State in the mysteries of atmospheric changes.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important Rebel News by the Richmond Papers—The Rebel Congress—Spirit of the Rebel Press—Rebel Official Advices.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

In the rebel Senate on Saturday, after some unimportant business, the consideration of the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, and perform labor connected with the defenses of the country, was then resumed. The question being on the motion of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, to reconsider the vote by which the second amendment proposed by the House was rejected.

Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, then addressed the Senate at some length in support of the amendment. The almost equal manner in which the Senate was divided on this question, led him to hope that a more careful and deliberate consideration of the question might possibly result in the concurrence by the Senate in the House amendment. He concurred heartily in the sentiment of the gentleman of Kentucky yesterday, who remarked that independence, and emancipation were preferable to subjugation and abolition. Let reunion of these States be secured and abolition follows as surely as night follows day. He favored the amendment proposed by the House. He wanted to give our generals as many negroes as was necessary to relieve our brave soldiers from their duties as cooks, teamsters, etc. When the question of arming the slaves was presented as a necessity—when it was found necessary to arm to whip back the Northern hordes, he would be ready and willing to favor that proposition, even to the conscription of the last able bodied negro. He then alluded briefly to the denunciation of the President on the floor of this Senate. He was not the partisan of the President, still he regretted and would not participate in this wholesale denunciation. That the President erred, he was prepared to admit, but where could we find him who had not erred. The Macon affair referred to by the gentleman from South Carolina was an unfortunate speech, and in his opinion it would have been wise on the part of the press, people and Congress to have thrown the mantle of charity over the short comings of their chief executive officer. In regard to the restoration of Gen. Johnston he had no hesitation in saying that the President had committed a grave error in persistently refusing to reinstate that officer. The restoration of General Johnston to the command of the army of Tennessee would greatly tend to the restoration of confidence. He hoped the President would not longer delay in placing that tried chieftain in a position worthy his genius.

Mr. Sims, of Ky., said since he had been a member of this Congress he had voted for every proposition looking to placing men in the army, and he had opposed every one which decreased the number of arms bearing men, and when the question of arming the slaves of the South to aid in beating back the Yankee hordes was presented he would cheerfully support it. We want men and money. We have lost ground; our armies have been beaten back by overwhelming numbers, by main force, and he would now arm any number of negroes necessary to aid in repelling this invasion.

The Senators here had prated about abolitionism and panic. They were cheap phrases but would not save the country with its 5,000,000 of people. We want recruits wherever they come from. With the quartermaster and commissary bill passed the other day recruit your army? The Sent will not come in for three months, and if the army is to be strengthened it must be done before that time or it will be too late to repel the attack of Grant or the great march of Sherman. If you rely upon these men or on conscripts who have hid themselves away in the mountain fastnesses, you will build your house upon sand; you rely upon a reed and a straw. He would vote to leave the number of negroes to be employed, for the purposes designated in the bill, unlimited. In referring to the removal of Gen. Johnston, he said he felt each day since that officer was relieved that a great calamity had overtaken us. The people of Alabama regard the Army of the Tennessee as their only protection against the inroads of the enemy, and he did not exaggerate when he said that the desire of his people for the restoration of that gallant chieftain was not only general, but intense.

Mr. Carpenter, of Va., thought that it would not be the pleasure of the Senate to reconsider the vote by which the proposed amendment was rejected. He referred to the removal of Gen. Johnston, and said he believed his restoration would be the very best recruiting measure that could possibly be adopted. The probable reason, he said, why the President had not restored him to command was, that as Gen. Lee had been placed in command of all the forces in the field, the President deemed it proper to leave the subject for the action of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Garland said he desired to be heard on the subject, which had been under discussion, and he therefore moved further consideration be postponed till Monday. The motion was agreed to.

The saltworks are again in successful operation.

Some of the croakers thought the people would be able to get no more salt, because the Yankees had been there and broken a few of the kettles, but burning the chodes. The fact is, the raiders of our enemy are developing the energy of our people.

[From the Sentinel of the 6th.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6, 3 p. m.

"I write to the citizens of Richmond and Virginia generally, and the citizens of other States who may be sojourning here, to meet me here at seven o'clock, at the African Church, to respond to the answer made by President Lincoln to the Confederate deputation sent to confer with him on the subject of peace.

"WM. SMITH, of Virginia."

"We are very much pleased to publish the above call, and doubt not an immense crowd will honor it. Let us meet and put our heel on Lincoln's insult, and return instant defiance to his menace. General speeches may be expected. The new Confederate flag adopted by the Senate on Saturday, is as follows: The width is two-thirds of its length, with the Union now used as a battle-flag to be in width three-fifths of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the Union, twice the width below it, to have the ground red and a blue bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding in no way to that of the Confederate States, the field to be white except the outer half from the Union, which shall be a red bar extending the width of the flag.

"The Peace embassy is at an end. When the treatment with which it met is considered, it is difficult to understand why Blair was sent to invite it. The apparent purpose was to gain an opportunity for offering us a fresh insult. When Virginia, in April 1861, sent a deputation of her citizens to Washington city in interest of peace, Lincoln greeted their arrival by his declaration of war, and a call for troops. Such was his brutal response to her pacific overtures; such was the slap in the face which the proud old commonwealth received at the hands of the Illinois accident.

"The Confederacy has just been visited with a similar affront, from the same source, perpetrated after the fourth year of the war. Affecting some sensibility as to the torrents of blood which he has caused to be shed, a messenger was forwarded by Lincoln to invite a conference which he had often before refused. Looking to pacific adjustment of our differences a deputation of eminent persons was accordingly sent on.

"Part of the story to their messenger is told in another article. It wholly failed and not merely that the man who had invited it took occasion to make their action as offensive as possible, and after sending the overture to set diligently to work to secure the passage through their Congress of a so-called amendment to the Constitution upturning the social institutions of these States, robbing our people and doing on their oaths what on their oaths they have abundantly admitted they had no right to do. The New York *Herald* tells us that Seward hurried this projected outrage to its passage, that he might bring it in his hand to the conference which he had invited, and fling it in the faces of our deputies.

"Virginia knew how to resent the outrage of 1861, divided as she had been before with a majority against secession. On the instant of the affront her sons were a unit. Her ranks were closed at the word. She drew her sword and defied the tyrant. After four years of heroic battle and glorious feats of arms he looks in vain who looks to see her sons play craven [illegible] ... [illegible]

"We understand that Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell were met at Fortress Monroe, on the part of Lincoln and Seward. The conference was brief. The proposition made by Mr. Lincoln was substantially as follows: If the Confederates will lay down their arms, take off their uniforms, disband and disperse to their homes, Mr. Lincoln will proceed to appoint for the Confederate States marshals, district attorneys and judges for the Confiscation law he would endeavor to administer as lenient as possible, except to the leaders of the rebellion. That he will treat neither with the Confederate States nor with any separately; that he will accept nothing and listen to nothing short of unconditional submission to the Constitution of the United States and laws passed under its forms; that the slavery question had been disposed of by Congress in the adoption of the late Constitutional amendment [illegible] ...

"From the Baltimore and Ohio railroad our scouts in the Valley report that the Yankees are tearing up that road from Harper's Ferry to Martinsburg and laying a track from Cumberland to Frederick City.

"From South Carolina and Georgia rumors started Saturday and were renewed yesterday, to the effect that Sherman had possession of the railroad between Branchville and Augusta, but were without foundation. We learned last night at the War Department that an official dispatch had been received from Branchville yesterday, the tenor of which rendered it certain that such was not the case. Telegraphic communication with Augusta was temporarily suspended on Saturday, but was resumed yesterday, consequently before going to press we may receive something from that quarter. A repulse of Sherman who is arrantly presumptuous on account of his unopposed march through Georgia, would work wonders in bringing the North to her senses. The Confederate generals and the men under their command in his front, are commissioned to whose pacific exertions the country may well look with an anxious and prayerful solicitude.

All the Richmond papers contain long editorials on the peace question. They are all in the same strain, and evidently intended to fire the southern heart.

A telegram to the *Whig* from Petersburg, February 5th, says: "The enemy demonstrated heavily on our right to-day. Our pickets in Gen. Gordon's front were driven in early this morning, and a portion of the enemy's force reached the Vaughn road and crossed Hatcher's Run. Some skirmishing has occurred, but there has been no engagement yet. The object of the movement is not yet developed. The enemy's trains have been running constantly for the past two nights. It is supposed they were carrying troops from their right. From 7 to 11 o'clock last night the heaviest cannonading that has occurred for weeks, took place on our left, caused by the enemy shelling the Chesterfield works. No casualties took place."

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 7th inst. says the following documents were laid before Congress this morning: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

Having recently read a written notification that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me, with a view to the restoration of peace, I requested Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and Hon. John A. Campbell, to proceed through our lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might depute to represent him. I herewith submit for the information of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refuse to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give our people any other terms or guaranties than those which a conqueror may grant or permit, or to have peace on any other basis than an unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State. Such is as I understand the amendment to the Constitution, which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

REPORT OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR:—Under your letter of appointment of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter.

The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms and conditions, and the method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people; and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done; and that for like reasons no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extensive truce or armistice as at present advised would be granted or allowed without satisfactory assurances in advance of a complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all the places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted; but the individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit those pains and penalties if peace be restored.

During the conference the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., was brought to our notice. This amendment provides that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have the power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

Of all the conference herein mentioned, and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Expected Presidential Message—Matters at the Capital—General News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Public expectation is again disappointed by the failure to receive the President's message on the peace negotiations. It is said to have been modified or lengthened since the passage of the resolution calling for it. At any rate the copyists were busy with it this afternoon until too late an hour for it to be sent to Congress to-day. It will make about three columns solid minion, and will be sent in to-morrow, meantime the files of the Richmond papers have been read containing Jeff. Davis' message to the rebel Congress, on the same subject, which, together with all the other rebel news of importance, the Associated Press sends to-night in full. The significant fact in Davis' message, is noted here, that the rebel Commissioners are shown to have proposed no terms, and that their sole business [illegible] ... No pains are spared to fire the Southern heart, and to create an enthusiasm among the desponding masses. The rebel Senate has confirmed the appointment of Hon. John C. Breckinridge as Secretary of War, vice Seddon, resigned. He was to have entered upon his duties on the 7th inst. Gen. J. D. Imboden is in command of all prison camps in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

A letter from an Ohio General in Sherman's army to Postmaster General Dennison, under date of the 27th of January, says that among the recruits who have lately arrived for the 30th Ohio, were two ex-captains, who having served three years as officers, for glory, have now entered as enlisted men—as substitutes, for profit. The General adds that there are five such cases in the last installment of recruits received by his division, and that, as a rule, enlisted men send home most of their pay, while officers have as much as they can do to live on theirs.

Col. W. Swain, of the 43d Ohio, has been brevetted a Brigadier General, for gallant services in the late campaign in Georgia.

It is believed that Sherman's forces reached Branchville on the 6th inst., and that a battle took place at or near that point at that date.

A letter from a prominent officer in the Army of the Potomac, read here to-day, speaks of the fall of Wilmington as an event to occur within a few days.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* complains of the partiality shown at the War Department to officers of the regular army, most of whom, instead of being in the field, where their services are most urgently demanded, and where they would be of incalculable advantage, owing to their education in warfare, have been placed in pleasant positions out of harm's way, drawing allowances for quarters, rations in kind, and other extras which go to swell their pay.

Out of 1,141 such officers, only 213 are on duty with their regiments.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.—Major General Palmer, who is now in Washington, has been, it is said, assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, in place of Gen. Burbridge.

Quartermaster General Meigs has issued an order cautioning disbursing officers against paying certain vouchers issued by Col. J. C. Greer, and [illegible] by the rebels. Among them are [illegible] ... William Carlisle, Providence, R.I., $13,493; Phillips & Low, Cincinnati, $59,421.

Brig. Gen. Hays, paroled in Richmond, to distribute supplies, reports the receipt of 500 private packages, and fifty bales of blankets. He has commenced the distribution of supplies on hand, and makes a requisition for 4,000 suits of clothing.

Gen. Grant says the requisition has been partly filled already.

The following Western officers have been dismissed: Capt. Nathan Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, for not accounting for public funds in his possession, for drunkenness, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; Capt. Phillip Paver, 180th Ohio, for drunkenness and absence without leave; Capt. Peter Littrel, 28th Indiana, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission. The order of dismissal in the case of First Lieut. Chas. Beetz, 2d Mo. Light artillery, for appearing drunk and disorderly in the streets of Little Rock, Ark., on Dec. 24th, 1864, has been confirmed. The order of dismissal in the case of Col. G. Kammerlong, 9th Ohio, thus permitting him to stand out of the service of the United States as the muster-out, as made on the rolls of his regiment, has been revoked. The order dishonorably mustering out Col. A. A. Starling, 34th Kentucky volunteers, has been revoked, and he is mustered out and honorably discharged.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States: Capt. W. Day, 1st Indiana heavy artillery; Capt. William Osterhaus, 31st Missouri; 2d Lieut. Allen Ellsworth, 7th Iowa cavalry; 2d Lieut. Wm. J. Laird, 7th Illinois cavalry.

Col. Geo. D. Ruggles, additional Aid-de-Camp, and Asst. Adjt. Gen. Hosborn, was appointed Chief of Adjutant Generals Department, Army of the Potomac. Captain John Gillis, Superintendent U. S. Naval Observatory, died very suddenly to-day of apoplexy. Captain Gillis entered the navy over 33 years ago, and was considered one of the ablest scientific officers in the service.

Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has given assurances that every facility shall be afforded for the delivering and distribution of goods sent hereafter from the North, for the relief of our prisoners. He says that 2,000 additional suits of clothing are needed to supply the immediate wants of our men confined in the several Richmond prisons. Gen. Grant, in forwarding Gen. Hayes' letter to the War Department, states that the requisition for extra clothing and blankets could be filled at City Point, and he has already commenced the shipment of the necessary articles.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill in the shape in which it passed the House to-day, if it makes the Bureau independent of either the War or Treasury Department, is supposed to stand a pretty good chance of passing.

Senator Grimes introduced a bill to-day to amend the law regulating captured and abandoned rebel property, providing that the claims prohibiting the allowance of prize money for captures made on inland waters shall be construed to include property or vessels captured on sea-waters.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1865.

The Cairo Evening *War Eagle* states that the losses from depredations committed by soldiers in *transitu* yesterday, amount to more than was first supposed, and have virtually compelled the citizens to suspend business. Ten thousand dollars would not probably cover the losses sustained by citizens during the past thirty-six hours. Let it be understood that the commanders cannot be accused of complicity in these lawless acts, committed by only a portion of two or three regiments.

The following is a list of losses we picked up in a few moments, and comprise but a little of the whole: I. Wahl, jeweler, 8th street, $1,500; Hamilton & Reilly, hats and caps, $600; J. H. Byington, guns and pistols, $260; Con. O'Callahan, hardware, etc., $1,000; P. Chapman, grocer, Commercial avenue, $100; Wm. Becker, Levee, snuff and boat stores, $50; Reynolds, Commercial avenue, tobacco, $750. These figures give the amounts of their losses as near as may be. Provost Marshal Maj. Blake says these sums will be deducted from the pay of the soldiers committing the depredations. Some of the men have not had their pay for several months. Major General D. Hunter, Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Major General S. Casey, Brigadier Gen. H. B. Carrington, Brig. Gen. Wm. Harrow, Brig. Gen. J. B. McIntosh, Col. J. Connell (28th Iowa Vol.), and Col. Wm. McKee Dunn, arrived here yesterday and are guests of the St. Charles Hotel. They constitute the court-martial for the trial of Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, late in command of the District of Western Kentucky. Col. Dunn is Assistant Judge Advocate General, and will act as Judge Advocate for the court.

The following is the order by which the court was convened:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 51.

[*Extract from Paragraph Sixty-Eight.*]

A General Court Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Cairo, Illinois, on the 8th day of February, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brigadier General Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Gen. Paine has not arrived as yet, but is expected to-night. It is hardly probable that any of the proceedings of the court martial can be made public at present.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 9.—Major Gens. Hunter, Heintzelman, and Casey, Brigadier Gens. Carrington, Harrow, and McIntosh, Col. Connell, of the 28th Iowa, and Judge Advocate Dunn, constituting the General Court Martial for the trial of Brig. Gen. Payne, have arrived here, and will convene the Court immediately. Gen. Payne has not arrived, but is expected to-night.

Important military movements are transpiring, but the details are contraband.

Numerous depredations have been committed here, within the last thirty-six hours, by troops passing through the city. The citizens were robbed of over $1,000 worth of property. The stores have been closed, and business almost entirely suspended.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Feb. 8, via CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 9.—Col. Crossland's brigade of rebel cavalry is stationed along the Tennessee line, watching events in this district, and conscripting. On Tuesday, Crossland suddenly made his appearance in Graves and Ballard counties, and is conscripting nearly every man whom he comes across. Men are fleeing from their homes to avoid conscription, and much suffering has already been experienced. Last night a large number of Ballard county men came in on foot, having been forced to leave without money and almost without clothing. Yesterday Crossland had succeeded in conscripting about forty citizens, and swears that he will have them with his brigade within a week. He takes all the money, clothing and horses he comes across.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 9, 1865.

Adjutant Gen. Fuller's bill was ordered to a third reading.

The following continues from our previous report the Senate's proceedings on the McAllister bonds:

Mr. Ward understood the object of the bill was to compel holders to bring forward their bonds and take what was actually due under the act of 1853. He so understood it.

Mr. Mack understood the object of the bill was to get out of the way one impediment in order to give a chance to present still larger claims.

The question being on the passage of the bill, it passed.

AYES—Addams, Allen, Bushnell, Cohrs, Green, of Marion, Hunter, Lansing, Mack, Mason, McConnell, Metcalf, Reilly, Richards, Scofield, Strain, Ward, Webster, Wescott, Worcester.

NAYS—Green, of Alexander, Lindsey, Peters.

Yeas, 19; nays, 3.

The bill of Mr. Mack was reported, to incorporate the Cairo and Mound City Railroad, with an amendment striking out the section making the Company subject to future legislation in relation to freights and fares. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 17; nays, 5. Passed.

In the Senate, the following bills were read and referred: Regulating practice in Kane county; amending the incorporation of the town of Waukegan; extending the jurisdiction of the Court of LaSalle county; to vacate Briggs Place, Rock Island; incorporating the Kishwaukee Insurance Company; also, Mutual Life Insurance Co.; also, National Union Insurance Co.; allowing Michigan Railroad Co. to purchase real estate; incorporating the Moline Water Co.; to amend the act incorporating the Graceland Cemetery Co.; incorporating the Industrial School of Chicago; incorporating the Home of the Friendless, Chicago; incorporating the Empire Coal Co.; incorporating the Packing and Provision Dealers Co. of Chicago; incorporating the Pontiac Coal Co.; incorporating the National Loan Co.; incorporating the Religious Printing and Publishing Co. of Chicago; incorporating the graded schools at Warsaw; incorporating the town of Ogle Station; incorporating the Rock Island Petroleum Company; incorporating town of Carthage; incorporating Eagle Coal Co.; relating to Court of Common Pleas, Cairo; incorporating the town of Rockwood; incorporating Fox River Stock Water Co.; incorporating the German Benevolent Society of Mendota; legalizing acts of school directors of Tazewell county; amending charter of Lake View; incorporating Cairo Gas Co.; regulating ferry across the Kankakee River; for relief of Charles Akinson; incorporating Chicago Tanning Co.; incorporating Henry Female Seminary; establishing free schools in Ottawa; amending statute entitled Criminal Jurisprudence; amending act relative to corporate companies; fixing the place of holding the Supreme Court at Cairo; incorporating the German Benevolent Society of Ottawa; amending the charter of the town of Pana; amending the charter of Rock Island; incorporating the German Mutual Gymnastic Society of Aurora; incorporating Aurora Seminary Company; providing for Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg; incorporating Sycamore Insurance Company; also, Chicago Academy of Science; incorporating Illinois Coal and Marble Company; incorporating Illinois Warehouse and Transportation Company; incorporating Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; incorporating Illinois Life Insurance Company; incorporating the town of Lane, Ogle county; incorporating Schenck Concentrated Feed Company; incorporating Davis Society of Chicago; amending incorporating act of Mendota; incorporating Peoria German Association; legalizing act of Supervisors of Lee county; incorporating Northwestern Insurance and Transportation Company; incorporating Pioneer Insurance Company; an act to promote the construction of Horse Railways.

Mr. Mason reported a number of bills from the Engrossing Committee.

By Mr. Cohrs, to enable Tazewell county to levy a tax to make a proposition for an Agricultural College, and to build public buildings. Passed.

By Mr. Bushnell, to incorporate the Chicago Ditching and Spading Company. Passed—yeas, 18; nays, none.

By Mr. Eastman, to provide a "Sanitary Measure," and the appointment of a Health Officer for Chicago. Read a third time and passed—yeas, 19; nays, none.

By Mr. Green, of Alexander, to incorporate the St. Joseph's Female Seminary at Cairo. Passed—yeas, 19; nays, none.

By Mr. Hunter, to incorporate a ferry across the Mississippi River at Nauvoo. Passed—yeas, 21; nays, none.

By Mr. Lansing, for transcribing the public records of Winnebago. Passed—yeas, 22; nays, none.

By Mr. Lindsey, to incorporate the Fort Dearborn Insurance Co. Amended and passed—yeas, 20; nays, 1.

By Mr. Mack, to establish fourteen Congressional districts.

Mr. Richards moved to lay on the table and printed.

By Mr. Addams to adjourn. Lost—yeas 10; nays, 12.

Mr. Mack moved the previous question. Carried—yeas, 15; nays, 11.

Mr. Reilly called for the reading of the bill. The question being on the passage of the bill, it passed.

YEAS—Allen, Green of Alexander, Green of Marion, Lindsey, Mack, Mason, McConnell, Metcalf, Scofield, Strain, Webster, Wescott, Worcester—13.

NAYS—Addams, Bushnell, Cohrs, Eastman, Hunter, Lindsay Peters, Reilly, Richards, Vandeveer, Ward—11.

Senate adjourned.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Feb. 9.

During the past few days some misunderstanding was created in regard to furnishing transportation for recruits for the new organizations forming in the State. That difficulty is now removed and transportation will be promptly furnished on applications made in conformity with the provisions of general order No. 3 from the Adjutant General's office. The State authorities are making every exertion toward the concentration of enlisted men at the several camps of rendezvous, and it is important that recruiting agents throughout the State fill up the companies at the earliest date.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution to-day to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday next, Feb. 16th, at 12 o'clock. Several attempts were made to reduce the time named first to Saturday and next to Monday, but they failed. Many of the Copperheads threaten to bolt and go home on Saturday, leaving the House without a constitutional quorum. The two houses are dispatching their work with great promptness, and if they continue their labors to next Thursday there will be little left undone.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was passed in the Senate to-day. The bill is the same that was introduced early in the session and nearly identical with the one circulated in Chicago before the meeting of the General Assembly.

The bill will meet with strong opposition in the House, and no one is prepared to guess whether it will be carried through.

Two bills were then taken up and passed authorizing Champaign, Morgan and Scott counties to levy taxes for bounty purposes. The bill amending the charter of the Monticello Railroad Company, with the Senate amendments, was taken up and put on its passage. The Senate amendment struck out the section giving the General Assembly power to restrict the charges per freight and fare. [illegible] ... refusing to concur, the House receded and sent a communication to the Senate.

The act in relation to estrays in Cook county was reconsidered and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Burnett introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to pardon juveniles confined in the penitentiary. Laid over until to-morrow.

By Mr. Jones, a bill to amend the criminal laws of the State.

In the House, the following bills passed a third reading: Incorporating the Shawneetown branch of the Illinois Central Railroad; appointing Railroad Commissioners, with powers and duties; incorporating the Adams county railroad Co.; authorizing a wife whose husband is a lunatic or distracted person, to release dower in certain cases; incorporating the Quincy Independent German School Association—the above bill passed; an act for the relief of Jeremiah Wardwell—passed; authorizing St. Clair county to establish a ferry across the Mississippi River.

Mr. Webb moved to recommit it.

Messrs. Thomas and Niles spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Webb and Hill against it.

The motion to recommit was lost and the bill was then passed—yeas 46, nays 16.

The bill establishing the Cook county Court was passed.

Senate bills on third reading: Incorporating Garrett Biblical Institute; Graded Schools in Galesburg; Incorporating the town of Franklin Grove; Incorporating Hancock county Bridge Company; Incorporating Marseilles Bridge Company; establishing a Ferry at Alton; incorporating Laborer's Benevolent Association of Chicago; providing for the purchase of Illinois Digests; to incorporate Lill's Brewery Co.; relating to fees of State's Attorneys; incorporating Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum; amending charter of Monmouth; incorporating Aurora and establishing an Inferior Court; incorporating Commonwealth Insurance Co.; also Great Western Transportation Co.; abolishing the office of Bank Commissioner; changing name of Methodist Church Co.; incorporating Sterling Bridge Co.; also city of Chester; also Illinois Staats Zeitung Co.; amending statute entitled Attachments in Circuit Courts; also for the relief of J. F. Davison and others; incorporating Valley Insurance Co.; incorporating town of Camden Mills; incorporating city of Duquoin; also Chicago & Mississippi Canal Co.; enabling Rush Medical College, Chicago, to fund its debt; incorporating Chester Hotel Co.; act for the relief of Ira Menard and wife; incorporating Provident Insurance Co.

The above bills were passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. McIntyre introduced a bill establishing a Court of Common Pleas in Wilmington, Will county; by the same, incorporating the Chicago Loan and Trust Company; by Mr. Stacey, a bill establishing public roads; by [illegible] a bill fixing the time for holding courts in the [illegible] District; by Mr. Ward, a bill creating a school district in Dewitt county; by Mr. Ford, a bill to postpone the collection of revenue for 1864 in Galva, Henry county.

A resolution to print 4,000 copies of Robb's Report was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Davis moved to reconsider the vote on the Hancock County Branch Railroad. The matter will come up to-morrow.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill prescribing the duties, fixing the pay and the appointment of a Chief of Ordnance.

Mr. Pugh introduced a bill in relation to the incorporation of Shelbyville.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

SENATE.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill to extend the homestead loan to settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the Executives of the several States copies of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution respecting the extinction of slavery, to the end that if any of the States have not acted on it they may proceed to do so, and request the Executives of States that have acted to forward official notice of said action. Adopted.

The House bill to regulate commerce between the several States was made the special order for Monday next.

The bill reported last evening to add one degree from the Territory of Utah to the State of Nevada, was taken up, and after some discussion passed.

The bill to establish a bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati was passed.

The legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered, without action.

Mr. WILLEY, of W. Va., offered a resolution directing inquiry into the expediency of allowing State banks having branches to become National banks and still use a portion of their capital for banking and keep offices of discount and deposit at places where such branches are now held.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., introduced a bill establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, including all citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age, with the exception of the following: The Vice President, members and officers of Congress, custom house officers and clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots, mariners actually employed in sea service, officers holding commissions in the army and navy for three years, soldiers and seamen in the United States service, ministers of religion, postmasters and their clerks, mail carriers, ferrymen, telegraph operators, Quakers and Shakers, and all who are exempted by State laws. Referred to the Military Committee. Executive session, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

HOUSE.

Mr. JULIAN, of Ind., reported back from the Committee on Public Lands, the bill providing for the subdivision and sale of gold and silver, lands, coinage, &c.

There was no action on the bill and it was passed over.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message:

The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The joint resolution entitled, "A joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College," has been signed by the Executive, in deference to the view of Congress, implied in its passage, and presented to me. In his own view, however, the two Houses of Congress, convened under the 12th article of the Constitution, have complete power to exclude from counting electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal, and it is not competent for the Executive to defeat or obstruct the power by a veto, as would be the case if his action were at all essential in the matter. He disclaims all right of the Executive to interfere in any way in the matter of canvassing or counting the electoral votes. He also disclaims that by signing said resolution he has expressed any opinion in the recital of the preamble, or any judgment of his own upon the subject of the resolution.

[Signed.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 8, 1865.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to establish a bureau for freedmen. The report of the Conference Committee was concurred in, 64 against 62. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY in the chair, on the amendatory internal revenue bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Maine, made a brief explanation of the features of the bill.

Recess till 7, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee proceeded to consider the various amendments in the bill proposed to the present law.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, offered an amendment that hereafter there shall be assessed and collected fifty cents per gallon on all domestic spirits on hand for sale; and the vote being taken only 26 voted in the affirmative and 44 in the negative, and there was no quorum.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Special Midnight Dispatch—Military News—From Washington—New York Items—General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9—midnight.

Military News.

The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special says: "The object of the movement to the left now seems to be a general reconnoissance of the enemy's position, strength and movements, and to interfere with a line of fortifications which it is understood they are constructing to protect a branch they are building from the South Side railroad to the Weldon, below Reams' Station. The rebel force that met ours at Armstrong's Mill, was part of Hill's Corps, including Mahone's Veteran Brigade. The rebels as usual dammed Hatcher's Run in several places, making it difficult for our troops to cross except upon dams, upon which the enemy's fire was particularly concentrated. Notwithstanding this difficulty our men managed to get across under the protection of our artillery, and to drive the enemy from their works. Prisoners taken said they were not expecting an attack now that Peace Commissioner had gone over.

The *Tribune's* special from the Army of the Potomac says:

"Our gain by this movement so far is the extension of our line about five miles southwest on the Boydtown plank road. The snow and sleet storm this morning has changed into a steady cold rain, which operates against fighting; but our men are improving the time in strengthening the new position.

"The reception of the rebel Peace Commissioners within our lines had the effect to slacken up desertions from the enemy. The failure of the Commissioners is already followed by a greater influx of deserters than ever. They say that when they saw the peace movement actually on foot they waited to see the result. As soon as they saw there was to be no peace they started over."

The *Tribune's* special of the 8th says: "The new gain of five miles on our left is being strongly fortified this morning and will be held at all hazards. This is a magnificent gain for us and a corresponding loss to the enemy. The cavalry are still scouring to the west and southwest. It has since been developed by this movement that Lee had sent several divisions of his troops against Sherman, thus materially weakening his lines. Our army line railroads to be immediately pushed out to the Boydtown plank road and will soon, no doubt, be connected with the South Side railroad. We are within easy artillery range of the South Side railroad already.

From Washington.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "Secretary Stanton has directed that hereafter no officer or enlisted man in the service shall be committed to the Old Capitol Prison except upon his personal order."

The *World's* Washington special mentions the arrival of Col. Mulford to testify before the Commission on the Conduct of the War.

Fort Fisher dates of the 6th say active hostilities had not been resumed. On the 5th gunboats were engaged in shelling the woods beyond our front line. In front of Fort Anderson the rebels had sunk large numbers of torpedoes, connected with galvanic batteries on shore. Deserters represent that a greater portion of their force has been withdrawn from Wessell's immediate front, and concentrated near Wilmington.

The Supreme Court is now engaged on several important prize cases, touching the validity of the capture of vessels from one neutral port to another with cargoes evidently designed for the rebels.

The President to-day communicated the correspondence concerning alleged violations of the neutrality of the United States in the war between France and Mexico. Secretary Seward promised the Mexican Minister a renewal of the instructions already given to the authorities at San Francisco relative to trade between that port and Acapulco.

From New York.

The morning papers contain the report of the committee from New York city with the result of their visit to Washington. No reduction is made in the quota of the city, and probably no postponement. Larger bounties are to be offered in the hope of filling the quota by recruiting.

The contest in the State Senate for a paid fire department is very exciting. The Police Commissioners charge the firemen with robbery and riot, and say the volunteer system is much more expensive than the paid system.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Marshal Murray has received a dispatch from Washington, directing him to proceed immediately to Washington to take charge of the twelve St. Albans raiders, who will be delivered to him to be brought here for trial.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9.—The *Express* says: "We hear to-day that the Government is on the scent of about $1,000,000, lost to the Government by military frauds in this department."

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9.—The steamer Australasian from Liverpool 28th, and Queenstown 29th ult., arrived at ten o'clock to-night. Her news is a week later, but very meagre. No American news had been received in England for a week. The papers consequently, were unusually intent on their own affairs.

The *Etna's* advices were being analyzed when the steamer left Liverpool.

The *Times* publishes a letter from a London merchant, recently from Savannah in which he says blockade-running will soon be confined to the Confederate Government.

The *Times* editorially strongly opposes any more Arctic expeditions.

The Bank of France gained four million francs cash in one week. Bourse firmer at 67 20c.

Political demonstrations were taking place, but no disturbances. In the Spanish Senate Marshal O'Donnell said the evacuation of San Domingo was a fixed fact, and that he would have government to put down the rebellion in these months and was still ready if the Queen wished.

Calcutta mails are to December 23d and Hong Kong to December 15th.

The case of Capt. Corbett, of the Shenandoah, is removed for trial to the Court of Queen's Bench, and the amount of bail doubled.

Frederick Peel, Under Secretary of the Treasury, had addressed his constituents in favor of non-intervention as England's policy in America.

A correspondence says the American Representative Washburne had communicated to the President a dispatch from Seward, praising the attitude of Paraguay and condemning the ambitious conduct of Brazil, which is likely to kindle war through all those countries, and is a menace to Uruguay and Paraguay. The Spanish frigate Numancia would not go to the Pacific in consequence of the receipt of more peaceful news from Peru.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England on the 26th reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 5 per cent. The weekly returns of the bank show an increase in bullion of £148,000. Funds were firm—Consols on the 27th closing at 89@89⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.

Brokers' circulars says cotton has been in comparatively fair request, but very freely offered, and closed with a decline of ½d ⅝ on middling and better qualities. Sales of the week add up 49,230 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators, and 6,200 bales to exporters.

BREADSTUFFS—Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report without change. Red western, 7s 9d@8s 4d; white, 8s@9s per cental. Corn held firmly, sales small; mixed at 28s per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report beef steady, and pork firm; 70s for fine qualities. Bacon in good request at 1s advance; new at 49s@57s. Hams also is dearer. Cheese firm. Butter in fair demand and at steady prices. Lard very firm, closing with 67s asked for fine old, and 61s 6d for new. Tallow in good demand and unchanged.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Evening—COTTON—Dull, and declined ⅛d@¼d, attributable in part to the effect of the *Etna's* news.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

PRODUCE—Market quiet and steady.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Consols for money, 89⅛@89½.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Erie shares, 34@35; Illinois shares, 50@51.

☞ For Additional Telegraph see Second Page.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Mr. DAVID W. SUTHERLAND and Miss LEONA C. NOBLE.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday, Feb. 9th, 1865, of pneumonia, Mrs. W. F. PARKER, aged 49 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Maxwell, 248 North Lasalle street, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this city, yesterday morning, THOS. S. LACEY, M. D., aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 2 P. M., at his place of residence, No. 238 North Dearborn street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

At Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 6th, Mr. HIRAM MERRIMAN, aged 63 years and 5 months.

At Waukegan, Ill., on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, at 3 o'clock P. M., REUBEN YOUNG CORY, aged 28 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

In this city, yesterday morning, R. HOTCHKISS SHERMAN, only son of M. C. Sherman, aged 15 years and 11 days.

Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, from 111 Wabash avenue.

New Advertisements.

11TH WARD.—The Protective Association of this Ward has resolved not to recruit for the Ward. Residents of the Ward desirous of participating in the benefits of the Association can do so by paying $5.00. There is at present $11,125 in the Treasury. Next meeting on SATURDAY EVENING at Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee avenue. Members will show their receipts. By order, F. F. BUTLER, Secretary.

AT BRAND'S WELL KNOWN Gallery, 108 Lake street, you can have old Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes copied and enlarged to any size; finished, equal to any pictures taken from life. The styles and sizes can be changed to suit the wishes of friends. All pictures warranted. Call and see specimens. E. L. BRAND, Proprietor.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. WM. PADDLEFORD, Sec.

GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS FOR SALE. Vouchers for Horses and Mules received by the Government at the Chicago Depot, for sale by HODGES & CO., Gilchrist Hotel, corner of Twenty-Second and State streets, Chicago. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR HORSES AND MULES subject to Government inspection.

AT ELY'S FURNISHING House and Tailoring Establishment, corner Dearborn and Washington streets. We are receiving New Goods almost daily, keeping our stock the fullest and most complete of New, Choice and Desirable Goods of any house in the West in our line. The most artistic and thorough workmanship and prices Low.

GENUINE DWARF BROOM CORN, the best and most profitable Broom Corn in the world. NO TROUBLE TO RAISE IT. For one dollar I will send to any address sufficient Seed of the above valuable kind, of Broom Corn to plant half an acre. Address A. DOWNING, Box 299, Mendota, Ill.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOGRAPHS and Cartes de Visite taken INSTANTANEOUSLY and made a SPECIALITY, at Brand's Elegant Gallery, 108 Lake St. The best of work at the lowest prices is our motto. E. L. BRAND, Proprietor.

NOTICE. CHARLES L. EPPS, Heretofore in our employ, is no longer authorized to act for us. B. F. QUIMBY & CO. Chicago, Feb. 9th, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between GETTINS & SULLIVAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAS. F. GETTINS, JAS. S. SULLIVAN.

The business of the old firm will be continued and all its accounts settled by the undersigned, JAS. S. SULLIVAN, to whom all moneys due said firm must be paid. JAS. S. SULLIVAN. Chicago, February 9, 1865.

FORTY ACRES OF LAND, joining the new Stock Yard at South city limits, FOR SALE AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, For a few days only, by S. B. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn st.

DR. CYRUS HINCHMAN, CANCER PHYSICIAN. Tumors, Wens, Ulcers, and Fever-sores, also, successfully treated. A perfect cure warranted or no charge made. Office 191 Jefferson avenue, cor. Bates street, Detroit.

SO RAPIDLY HAS THE DEMAND INCREASED FOR WM. B. BRADBURY'S PIANOS That though he has in two years trippled his manufacturing facilities, he is still behind his orders, and those wishing to secure these superb instruments will do well to give us their orders in advance. ROOT & CADY, CHICAGO. Wholesale Agents for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

FARM FOR SALE. Five miles from Odell, on Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. 80 miles from Chicago; 160 acres, all under cultivation, house of six rooms, one story, barn, stable for eight horses, crib for 1000 bushels, granary for 500 bushels. Will be sold at a bargain within ten days, after that will be for rent. Possession immediately. Come at once and see it. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, Odell, Livingston County, Ill.

AT BALTHIS & BRO. NEW IRON STORE (Wholesale & Retail) 207 Lake street, Chicago, can be found everything that Blacksmiths and Wagon-makers use; all kinds of Bar Iron and steel, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Poles, Neck Yokes and Singletrees, Buggy Bodies and Wheels, Cultivator Wheels, Elliptic Springs, Iron Axles, Thimble Skeins, Bellows and Anvils, Vices, Rasps and Files, Horse-Shoes and Nails, Sacks and Dies, all of superior quality, and as low prices as can be found in Chicago. Particular attention paid to filling orders from city and country. Blacksmiths and Wagon-Makers. BALTHIS & BRO. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1865.

OIL! OIL!—We want four or five men to join us, with from one to two thousand each, taking an equal interest in the purchase, working and leasing of Oil Land in Venango county, Penn. We have a good thing. [illegible] ...

JOLES, JOLES, JOLES, FOR SALE. [illegible] ... On Wells st., Monroe and Adams.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK. Open Afternoon and Evening. Ice in Splendid Condition. GRAND CARNIVAL! THIS EVENING, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "NORTH MISSION." On this occasion the entire Park Building will be thrown open. Accommodations for FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS. The Ladies will furnish Refreshments to all who attend. FULL BAND IN ATTENDANCE. RANDOLPH STREET CARS LAND YOU AT THE PARK.

GOOD SKATING AT THE OGDEN PARK.

REMOVAL. G. W. SANFORD, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER AND DEALER IN NUTS AND CIGARS, HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW FACTORY & SALESROOMS NO. 38 RANDOLPH STREET, Near the corner of Wabash Avenue. Thankful for past favors, I hope, with INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me.

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE. THE NEW AND CROWNING TRIUMPH. This Machine knits the heel and narrows off the toe complete; widens and narrows by varying the number of loops; knits any desired size, without removing needles, from four loops to the full capacity, up to the full capacity. ONE YARD plain work in TEN MINUTES. Puts socks or stockings in half an hour. Knits the web either single or double, or flat with selvedge, producing Shawls, Nubias, Breakfast Capes, Jackets, Hoods, Scarfs, Wrappers, Drawers, Comforts, Leggins, Smoking and Skating Caps, Gaiters, Suspenders, Lamp Wicks, Gloves, Mittens, &c. All other machines knit merely a straight tube, into which the heel and toe are sewed or knit by hand. "narrow and widen" only by knitting tight and loose, and reduce the number of loops only by removing needles from the other needles thus leaving open spaces in the work, which destroy its uniformity and durability.

POSTSCRIPT. If the former Agents of Knitting Machines in Chicago, have been constrained, by their boasted "late and honorable" course, to abandon the most useful circular Knitting Machine in the world, and to resort to advertising, anonymously, the WORST one, and finally to make the value and important attempt to force the sale of the last in that way; if [illegible] ... We warrant every Machine to perform as represented. THEY ARE SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. We shall open an office in Chicago in a few days, where all can witness our thorough and easy operation. Meanwhile, for descriptive circulars address, with stamp, S. BRANSON, General Agency, 148 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Manufactory at Springfield, Mass.

CHANGE OF AGENCY. METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital : : : : $300,000.00
Surplus January 1st, '65, 458,321.84
Total amount of Surplus and Capital : : : : 758,321.84

Fay & Baker, Agents, Successors to B. W. PHILLIPS & CO. as Agents of this Company. OFFICES: IN SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, South side of Court House Square, and No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILD'G, SOUTH WATER STREET. CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS. THIS IS ONE OF THE Largest Participating Companies IN THE COUNTRY. DIVIDENDS: For 1864, 50 per cent. to customers. For 1864, 10 per cent. to stockholders. For 1864, 6 per cent. on outstanding scrip. Having succeeded B. W. Phillips & Co. as Agents of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, we are prepared to issue Policies upon highly favorable terms in this well known and popular Company. FAY & BAKER, AGENTS. GEO. BAKER, General Agent Park Ins. Co., N. Y. J. W. FAY, late Cashier of E. I. Tinkham & Co., Bankers, Ottawa, Ill.

CHICAGO TRAVELING BAG Manufactory, 191 CLARK STREET. 191. The Trade supplied with every description of Cloth, Carpet and Leather TRAVELING BAGS, HAVERSACKS, &C., at as good terms and at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased East. GEO. B. WALKER, Agt.

JAMES C. CONVERSE, BLAGDEN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF American Dry Goods AND WOOL, BOSTON, ... MASS. Consignments of Western Wool solicited, and particular personal attention given to the sale of it by the senior member of the firm. REFERENCES IN CHICAGO: A. Bigelow, Esq., 151 Lake street; Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Pres. Union Nat'l Bank; Sawyer & Co.; Bowen Bros.; Chicago & Alton R. R.

STORE WANTED. A small store, or parlor first floor, in good location on South side for a light business. Address care Box 2660.

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY. One of the best in the city, situated in Bronson's South Branch addition, on the south branch. [illegible] A. J. KNISELY.

MACHINE SEWING AND EMBROIDERY executed at short notice. Children's Clothing made to order. By MISS WALLACE, At the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Rooms, 115 Lake street.

FLAX MILLS. The undersigned has invented, and, with his business associates, recently put in operation in several flax mills in this region, an improved flax dressing machine, which, from its great efficiency and economy, establishes a basis of a business of extraordinary value and importance in promoting the culture and manufacture of flax throughout the West.

For the immediate further development of this interest, it is proposed to join reliable and energetic parties in the establishing and operating of flax mills at points in the Northwest, where crops of about two thousand acres of good, thickly sown flax can be contracted for, this current year and annually thereafter.

This flax machine, driven by twenty horse power, and attended by five men, will clean from rotted flax straw, two tons of fibre in a day; which manual labor would require... than that of any other flax machine known.

Flax Fibre can be cleaned with it at a cost less than one-half cent per pound, or less than the cost of cleaning Cotton fibre by the Cotton Gin.

There is ready sale and largely increasing demand for flax fibre of the quality which this machine produces.

Business with this machinery, is therefore permanent and safe from any future competition with Cotton at low prices.

Net annual profits of from TWO TO THREE HUNDRED PER CENT can be made on the permanent investment of about ten thousand dollars, required for a flax mill, at the same time paying the farmer such prices for the flax straw as to make it, with the seed raised, one of the best paying crops produced.

These machines are not for sale, but are furnished for use in flax mills to parties who make business with them, on the basis of an equal division of net profits—such parties furnishing necessary motive power, buildings and labor, and guaranteeing sufficient quantity of good, dew-rotted, flax straw, to keep the machine in operation most of the year.

The undersigned, who has had some fourteen years experience in the flax business, will give the aid of his personal attention in starting the operations of each mill.

Those designing to secure the use of these machines, should make immediate arrangements for obtaining the requisite TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF FLAX, in the vicinity of each proposed flax mill, by contracting with the farmers immediately and before the opening of spring, for flax grown from good, clean seed, evenly sown on clean finely tilled land, at the rate of about one bushel and a half to an acre.

In negotiations with parties proposing for flax machinery, good business references are required.

S. A. CLEMENS, Office of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., 205 Lake st. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1865.

19 & 21 LAKE ST. SPRING TRADE. We are now fully prepared for Spring Trade, and invite buyers to examine our complete stock, a large portion of which will consist of all the leading brands of Domestic Goods, consigned for sale by regular manufacturers. No house in the country will offer better inducements, by the package or otherwise. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers, Jobbers, and Commission Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.

GEO. A PRINCE & CO.'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE. Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. For seventeen years the superior excellence of our instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage. ☞ A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Address Geo. A. Prince & Co., 43 Lake Street, Chicago. An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of our instruments, sent free to any address.

Inauguration March. The above is the title of a new and beautiful March, by the celebrated author and teacher, ADOLPH BAUMBACH, dedicated to S. M. Fassett, Esq., the well known Photographer, and played by the band on the evening of the Inauguration of his Art Gallery. Send 35 cents to the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph Street, AND GET A COPY.

7-30 U. S. LOAN. THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK Continues to Receive Subscriptions to this Popular Loan on the usual terms. E. I. TINKHAM, CASHIER.

FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES With Accrued Interest to DATE OF DEPOSITE When accompanied by List and assorted according to date, will be received in payment of subscriptions to the 7-30 LOAN BY SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

FURNITURE Manufacturer's Agency. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, JUST OPENING AT 233 Lake Street. FURNITURE SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES ONE PROFIT ONLY.

Fishing Poles! Fishing Poles! On consignment and for sale to the Trade, 6,000 CANE FISHING POLES, By SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, 18 South Water st.

STREET NUMBERS. Sizes to comply with last ordinance of Common Council, neat and durable, for FIFTEEN CENTS. Call and see. S. D. CHILDS, Jr., 117½ Randolph st.

Pickles, Canned Fruits, CATSUPS AND SAUCES. THOMAS & CO., 88 Lasalle street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3963.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—We invite attention to our large stock of CARD CLOTHING of the best quality, which we will sell at EASTERN PRICES, [illegible] ... WOOLEN MACHINERY. At makers' prices, and have now for sale, one Set of HAND SET OF CARDS AND JACK and one DOUBLE Broad Card and twenty-five looms. All in good order. Orders solicited. MERRITT & COUGHLEN, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. [illegible] ... FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 L[illegible]

DR. JAMES L. [illegible] DENTIST, No. 183 South Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] ... the tardiness of the confidence engendered by the experiences of the past, there is reason to believe that the results achieved by the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac are something solid and substantial in their character, and not to be despised under all the circumstances. ... We have advanced our line five miles, to a new and important point of advantage against rebel communications, and more than this, it is not to be concealed that the movement was intended as a valuable and important diversion in favor of Sherman, against whom Lee had been detaching considerable forces. ... [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—$1,000 for one month ... [illegible]

WANTED—Wet Nurse ... [illegible]

WANTED—At Intelligence Office, No. 4 North Clark street ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good ... [illegible]

WANTED—To rent ... [illegible]

WANTED—One Salesman ... [illegible]

WANTED—By two single gentlemen ... [illegible]

WANTED—By two gentlemen, Board and Room in a private family ... Box 1709.

WANTED—An A No. 1 Brass Finisher ... [illegible]

WANTED—A competent girl to do house work ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, several good, energetic men, to canvass the city and country ... [illegible]

WANTED—All persons afflicted with "Varicose" or enlarged veins ... [illegible]

WANTED—Great inducements offered at 130 South Clark street ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good man with $500 ... [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman competent to give medical lectures ... [illegible]

WANTED—Who would like to have their straight hair converted into wavy ... Address A. M. MILLER ... Box 269.

WANTED—Any person wishing to purchase a Photograph Gallery ... P. O. Box 1615, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To rent or lease forthwith, a first-class ... STANLEY MARTIN, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—One of Uncle Sam's sailors ... [illegible]

WANTED—A woman to do the cooking ... [illegible]

WANTED—A young man to learn the manufacture of Leather Belting ... [illegible]

WANTED—One good pair of team horses ... Box 417.

WANTED—Ho! Everybody ... [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman ... [illegible]

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred) ... [illegible]

WANTED—Families, Hotels ... [illegible]

WANTED—At Sutherland's Intelligence Office ... [illegible]

WANTED—By a party commanding ... [illegible]

WANTED—Rooms. An elderly gentleman ... P. O. Box 3868.

WANTED—A purchaser for one-half interest ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner in a pleasant, fine paying business ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Mill Owners ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—A body having to let a front floor ... [illegible]

WANTED A good Canvasser for Life Insurance ... Address Box 1356 Post Office.

WANTED—To buy, two good second-hand Billiard Tables ... Address "GARDEN CITY." ... Box 1079.

WANTED All young men to know that they can have a luxuriant growth of whiskers and moustaches ... Dr. C. J. ... Box 434, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man wanted to learn the Photographic business ... "J. K. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—The subscriber having $1,000, would like to buy an interest in some good retail grocery ... Address Box 3154 ...

WANTED—A partner with ... [illegible] Address "A. D." P. O. Box 164.

WANTED—A Cook and Chambermaid, at 233 Michigan avenue ... [illegible]

WANTED A Partner to join the advertiser in one of the best paying businesses in the State ... Box 4247, Chicago.

WANTED—For the Government ... WILLIAM WAIT ... [illegible]

WANTED—Township and ... [illegible]

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good cabin ... [illegible]

WANTED—By a wholesale dry goods house, a Traveling Agent ... [illegible]

WANTED—Married Ladies ... C. B. MONROE & CO. ... [illegible]

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—A black colt ... [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—On Monday ... [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA HORROR.

[illegible] ... Improved—Will our Authorities follow the Example?

FROM MOBILE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERALSHIP.

When Col. Fry was appointed to the office of Provost Marshal General, it was a comparatively unimportant office. Our armies were mainly recruited by volunteers, aided by the efforts and bounties of States, counties, towns and local organizations. Volunteering was so ready a mode of filling up the army, that neither the arrest of deserters nor the equal enrollment for, and enforcement of the draft, were functions of such difficulty and importance as they have since become. But the keeping our armies full by restoring deserters, and by a just enrollment and draft, is now the leading problem of our time. The success of our future campaigns, and the very stabilities of our Generals depend upon it. There are now, according to reliable authority, two hundred thousand deserters from our armies, abroad. It is also stated, that of every 1,000 men sent into the field, upon an average 700 are discharged substantially without serving, for various causes, *one hundred desert*, 200 *decimate*, 100 are discharged at the expiration of three years' service, and sixty are killed. The desertion of one man out of five is a serious evil. At present, we believe the law allows the Provost Marshal General to offer but fifteen dollars reward for the arrest of deserters, though every new recruit costs from $500 to $600. Of course every deserter, if he returns to the army at all, will go back as a bounty-jumper encouraged by such success to desert again. The heavily bribed, if they now find that he is a deserter, have him in their power, as they can either threaten him with being informed against as a deserter, or can pay him in for a bounty. This, perhaps, accounts for the strange fact that men will steadily enlist, and pay several hundred dollars to these fresh brokers rather than receive the whole sum from a Ward's Committee.

Nothing but a secret understanding between the bounty-brokers and the bounty-jumpers, which reduces desertion to a business account for its prevalence, or for the large share of the bounty needlessly paid to recruits. The evil demoralizes the army, and it is the business of the Provost Marshal General to stop it, or if the legislation of Congress is inadequate, to call for further legislation, and insist upon it by such arguments as the experience of his office places at his command, until the evil is rectified.

Again, the enrollment is so badly taken that any well informed man could assess the quotas of the various localities more evenly and justly than is done as a result of the enrollment. We have pointed out some of the inequalities in another article. There is no room to deny their injustice. The Provost Marshal General's office is in our judgment responsible for that injustice. It requires further or improved legislation. Such legislation must be pointed out by the General with the light furnished by his experience. This has not been done, and the consequence is that many local offices are called upon for hundreds of men to be furnished at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars more than their proportion. So manifest is this injustice, that no sooner is a draft ordered and quotas assigned, than delegations from a dozen or more States, from scores of districts immediately besiege the office of General Fry for transfer of credits. Quite frequently these applications succeed. One county comes on and another goes up, as in the case of New York city, which a few days ago rose from 4,000 to 9,000, by a stroke of the Provost Marshal General's pen. In short, the business of the enrollment of citizens and the assignment and correction of quotas is a confused and inextricable jumble, in the correctness of which nobody has any faith whatever.

A less personal indictment against the present department is the entire failure of our last call for 300,000 men. No sooner was the call made than Col. Fry was besieged by the representatives of the various States and districts with two hundred and fifty thousand of the two hundred and fifty-three thousand asked through Col. Fry's figures of good-natured credits to the various States. One hundred and fifty thousand of their way into our armies. A vast number of these were paid a few of them several times and passed their way between the recruiting office and the camp. While Col. Fry has done his part well to fill his office, the office has grown the dimensions of his administrative skill. It is into the entire Departments of and of War in the importance and of duties. The effort was made Fry equal to the task, and by him to be Brigadier General; but succeed.

We better way express our estimate the importance of this position ing that it requires and deserves of Benjamin F. Butler. He will able, without security, to re- ers to the army, and the mass ople of the North would rather ass assigned according to his n to Col. Fry's enrollment, by abarate mass of falsehood and in is arrived at only after the ex- of millions of dollars.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW.

principle of law applicable to every- except law making itself, that fraud and filthy all that it touches. We wonder why this principle should not tended to legislation; on the contrary if once conceded that bribery and corrupare liable to occur in legislation—and with their eyes open or even shut can it the fact—the reason for annulling every ne species of which has been obtained fraudulent means, applies with far more force to legislative acts than to private contracts, because the latter are virtually a contract between all the members of a State while ordinary agreements affect only a few. Our members of the Legislature for instance are trustees for the people, executors of their will and administrators upon their effects. Now if the trustee of a new persons by bribery is induced to enter into a contract to their detriment, he becomes a criminal, and the contract is void. But if he be a trustee for the millions of persons, or in other words a member of the Illinois Legislature, and corruptly, with a bribe in his pocket, makes a contract *i. e.* passes an act to their prejudice, the fraud is no sooner perpetrated than it is hallowed by all the sanctity of law. The rotten and corrupt thing takes its place on the statute book, and insults the nostril and strains the ermine of every righteous judge without his power to disarm it of its power by investigating its turpitude. This is all wrong. It should be a fundamental principle of law that no act passed by corruption and bribery is law.

Every act should be as open to inquiry upon this question of fact as it now is upon the question of law as to its constitutionality. Every court should be at liberty to entertain the plea and hear evidence, where a public or private statute is involved or plead, showing that the act passed by the votes of a bribed majority. The Attorney General of the State should be empowered to file an information against any act for the purpose of setting it aside for corruption or fraud, with a proper provision for its defense by the parties interested or desirous to defend it. Finally, every tax payer should be at liberty at his own expense to test the same question as to every act which affects his interests as a tax payer.

In whatever manner the question of the validity of an act should arise before a court, full liberty to examine members of the Legislature and all other persons under oath as witnesses, by deposition or by commission, should be allowed, and none of them should be privileged from answering a question by the plea that the answer might tend to convict him of crime, though the answer might be excluded from use against himself on a personal prosecution. We believe that such a law annulling the fruits of fraud and laying the parties open to detection and exposure upon their own sworn testimony, would do much to correct the wholesale corruption that has at all times to a greater or less extentatained the current of legislation. It may be too much, however, to ask legislators to pass laws for their own detection, punishment and exposure in crime.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

By the evidence afforded by a gentleman who has had superior means of obtaining information relative to the present condition of Mexico, by personal contact with the people of that country, in which he is largely interested, we are satisfied that the position of Maximilian in that country is even more precarious than is generally supposed. Maximilian governs as far as his pickets extend. To go outside of them in any part of Mexico is to be taken prisoner by the Juarez troops, who, though numerically overborne, represent the Mexican people. All the large, a force composed of Northern troops, without a cent, Californians, Sonorans, Chihuahuans, Durangos and Chalcos, have finally enlisted with Maximilian because it seemed to enlist the Juarez government, after the manner he is in office. Hence only a majority of the troops have remained with the Emperor. Many have deserted to the Juarez forces, and are now in the field against him. There are not more than one in ten of the Mexicans who are in favor of Maximilian, and the Mexicans are fast learning that instead of wealthy disbursers of money, they have imported a penniless and bankrupt adventurer, followed by a train of needy and beggarly mendicants, who are eating out the substance of the people without bringing to them either brains or cash in compensation. The Empire is an exotic in a wintry climate and on a barren soil, and don't thrive. Maximilian sought to get money out of the Mexicans. The Mexicans were thinking to get money out of Maximilian. They sat at the game very pleasantly until each found that the other was as poor as himself. Meanwhile, the people of our Pacific States have just what they both need, and between them and the Mexicans the most friendly feeling exists. California alone would drive Maximilian from Mexico if our government would give our permission.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Illinois has practically concluded the only good thing relating to chartered corporations that it has done this session. Very early in the session the House adopted a resolution, on the motion of Mr. Brown, of Winnebago, requiring every bill granting charters for new railroads or additional privileges to old ones, to contain a clause making such railroads subject to any law of a general character hereafter enacted by the General Assembly, regulating the tariffs of said railroad for the transportation of freight and passengers. That resolution has been practically rescinded, and things are now going in helter skelter.

We expected this. A Legislature which would pass the Chicago horse railway bill may do anything. The bars of decency being down, the lawless majority may go wild in any direction. The only acceptable thing they can now do is to adjourn. We doubt if they will do even that while there is anything left which a wealthy corporation may desire to steal. We beg them, for the sake of public morals, to take all there is left, and go home. No price that can be paid will be too dear, which shall remove so great a scandal from public view.

In this connection we call the attention of our readers to the wholesome comments of the Peoria *Transcript* on the horse railway swindle. The *Transcript* does not wonder that Mr. Chas. H. Reed holds the Illinois Legislature in contempt when it assumes to examine into the corruptions of its predecessors.

AN EIGHTY MILLION JOB IN CONGRESS.

There is now before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives a memorial from thirty-two contractors with the Navy Department, for hulls and steam machinery, asking of Congress an appropriation for their benefit, of a sum not exceeding twenty per cent of the amount of their contracts, to indemnify them for alleged losses on those contracts, incurred, as they assert in their memorial, by reason of the action of Congress in depreciating the currency and thus causing an advance in the cost of materials and labor. The amount of these contracts, dating from 1861 to 1864, with the Bureau of "Steam Engineering" is about twenty millions, with the "Bureau of Construction" about forty millions, and with the Department direct, say ten millions, making an aggregate in round numbers of eighty millions. These contractors being, one in Maine, three in Boston, two in Providence, one in Hartford, thirteen in New York, one in Newburg, N. Y., four in Philadelphia, one in Chester, Pa., four in Baltimore, bring a powerful lobbying influence to bear on the Eastern members, and if the Treasury is to be resorted from this raid of the contractors it must be done by the fidelity of our Western members. We shall hold them to their responsibility on this point. Of course not one cent of this vast sum should be paid. At the time they made the contracts many others stood ready to take the same contracts on the same terms, and if these parties have not found them profitable we have only to say that the part of the contract that the contractors should find them profitable. When contractors make three or four prices out of the Government they never return either of them, and is it to be established as a precedent that when the contractor makes money he is to keep it, and when he fails to make money the Government is to make up to him whatever is expected? This destroys the whole argument and reason for doing any thing whatever by contract. A contract supposes that the contractor is to rely upon his economy, energy and skill to make a profit out of his contract, though he take it at the lowest terms offered. But if the contractor is to be enriched by special Congressional bonuses independent of the contract, what need of the contract system? It has all the evils of the contract system without its compensating advantages.

But these contractors charge that Congress has by over-issuing the paper of the government depleted the currency. But to whom has Congress ever issued it except to this same class of contractors? We have been fattening out of the war so luxuriously and plethorically as they? They are bloated from needy speculators into millionaires by this same "over issue" of paper currency.

Finally, their contracts were made after this over-issue of paper currency had begun, and when it was anticipated that it would be fully as great as it has been. They were all made by shrewd business men in full view of a depreciation of currency, and a rise in prices at least as great as have occurred. They, therefore, of course, made their estimates on which their contracts are based so as to cover these facts, and *their fair profits are in the contract price*. It is not to be supposed that these shrewd ship-builders are such children as to be incompetent to read the "baby act" on these contracts. Of course what they want is that the Prices committee should recognize the validity of their claim so something by appointing a commissioner to investigate the question of the amount of their losses. Of course they could be performed the work so as to show a loss, and yet realize a profit. This would be the easiest game in the world and very honorable men could be found to play it where the stakes are eighty millions of dollars. All contractors with private parties during the same time have had to sustain the burden caused by the depreciation of the currency. Why should contractors with the Government be made an exception? There is no reason whatever for it. The currency which pays the soldier in the army his paltry sixteen dollars a month is good enough for these contractors, whose pile of "greenbacks" is already so high that they can't see over it. Let our Senators and Representatives look to this bill, and put so heavy a foot on it that no similar scheme of plunder will ever come before them again.

QUOTAS OF ILLINOIS AND OHIO.

The revised quota of Illinois, under the call of the President for 300,000 men dated Dec. 19, is 32,932. The quota of Ohio under the same call is announced to be 26,037 men, or 6,895 less than ours. This is most extraordinary when it is borne in mind that the population of Ohio exceeds that of Illinois by upwards of 700,000, and the legal voters by 125,000. We should like to ask Provost Marshal General Fry how he makes out that a State containing 1,711,000 inhabitants, and casting 368,000 votes, should be called on to furnish nearly seven *thousand* more men than another Western State containing 2,400,000 inhabitants and casting 476,000 votes? This sort of figuring, however, is in perfect harmony with the slaundering incompetency which characterizes and disgraces the management of the Provost Marshal General's office.

If the quota of Ohio is correctly estimated, at 26,037, then the quota of Illinois should not exceed 19,000. If Ohio is properly assessed, Illinois is called on to furnish 14,000 more men than her just proportion. But if the quota of Illinois is correctly made out, then that of Ohio is too small in proportion. If Illinois should furnish 32,932 men, Ohio ought to be called on for 44,000 instead of 26,037. It cannot be pleaded that Ohio, like some of the New England States, has a relative surplus of old men and females. The proportion of arms-bearing men is as great as in Illinois. Young men are as numerous in Cincinnati as in Chicago. The county of Hamilton which contains 60,000 more population than the county of Cook, is called on to furnish only 5,143 men, while this county is required to produce upwards of 3,000 men. Such blundering is perfectly outrageous and inexcusable. Our State authorities should not tamely submit to it; and we also call the attention of our members of Congress to this subject. It is their duty to take steps to enforce the correction of these monstrous errors. We think it about time the attention of the President and Secretary of War was called to the gross incompetency of the officer in charge of the Conscription Bureau. The rights of the people are manifestly unsafe in his keeping.

☞ A curious and interesting incident occurred at Norfolk, Va., recently. Some eight or nine years since, a Mrs. Douglas, who went from Washington to Norfolk to teach a young ladies' day school, and who occupied some of her leisure evening hours teaching "little niggers" the alphabet, was arrested and arraigned before Judge Richard R. Baker, and by Him sentenced to the end the day soon. Well, the world has moved now, and the future sure of compensation! Mrs. Douglas is vindicate the long-forgotten Mrs. Douglas Judge Underwood, among other official edicts, issued a process of confiscation to the United States Government of the "goods, chattels, lands, hereditaments," &c., of the aforesaid Judge Richard H. Baker, now a pest. ilent rebel, and at this time holding court for Jeff. Davis at Petersburg. The Judge's estates are large, and his library (among the things seized) is said to be the most valuable of any in Virginia. So is history and humanity, justice and liberty vindicated.

☞ We find the following in the official proceedings of the State Senate on Tuesday last:

Mr. Bushnell on leave introduced the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The Federal Congress has recently passed a law for the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and of the Illinois river, so as to make the same navigable for lake and river craft, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that we most respectfully request his Excellency Governor Oglesby, to take such action in the premises as shall secure to this State all the benefits and privileges contemplated by the said act and advise this General Assembly what, if any, action is required by this body to carry into effect the provisions of said act of Congress.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

We were not aware that the "Federal Congress" had passed any such law as that mentioned in Mr. Bushnell's resolution, and we trust the House not will concur in the joint resolution and thereby put such a mark of public ignorance on our official records. We should presume that Mr. Bushnell intended to say "whereas the Federal House of Representatives" have done so and so, but for the express terms of the resolution which request his Excellency Governor Oglesby to do certain things rendered necessary by this "*act of Congress*."

Union Stock Yard and Transit Bill.

The following was the vote of the House of Representatives at Springfield on Tuesday last on the motion to recommit the Union Stock Yard an Transit bill:

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Banks and Corporations, reported back Senate bill for an act to incorporate the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, with amendments, and recommended its passage as amended.

Mr. Cook, of Cook, moved that the amendment and bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Hopkins moved to lay the motion on the table, which was done—yeas 85, nays 36.

Mr. Mann moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Corporations.

Mr. Wike moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 67, nays 38.

YEAS—Messrs. Arnett, Benson, Brown, Barnett, Curtis, Deickman, Dolton, Ford, Gobbis, Hill, Holycke, Hopkins, Jones, Johnson, Jones, Johnson, James, Kerley, Lake, Logan, McCoy, McDonald, McIntyre, Middlesworth, Miller of Logan, Miller of Madison, Merrill, Mercer, Oglesby, Neece, Patton, Perry, Randall, Redmond, Saltonstall, Sharon, Shelby, Smith, Springer, Stevenson of Cook, Stevenson of Marion, Strode, Thielen, Thicher, Ward, Webb, Wike, Wood, Yeargain—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnsback, Bond, Barchard, Childs, Cook of Cook, Cook of Woodford, Corbin, Dunn, Harrison, Ishmael, Jones, Lloyd, Mann, Martin, Miller of Lasalle, Miller of Washington, Morse, Niles, Noble, Payne, Plackney, Platt, Pugh, Simpson, Stacy, Sawvell, Thomas, Warner—38.

Rather Sly!

The following telegraphic colloquy took place between a prominent Republican in Washington, and the editor of the *Independent* in this city:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Can the *Independent* be turned into a daily paper as an organ of peace through war and not negotiation?"

Whereto the editor replied as follows:

"NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.—The *Independent* will consent to receive commissioners on the subject."

☞ Hon. Joseph Segar will, it is understood, present his credentials on Monday or Tuesday, as a Senator from the State of Virginia. This will force a decision of the question by that body whether the State is entitled to recognition. She has no representatives in the House, those who represented themselves as members have been ruled out. It is known there are three States in what has been called the "Old Dominion," namely, the Governments at Wheeling, Richmond and Alexandria; and it is the case of the last named now in controversy.

☞ The fact of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward meeting the representatives of the rebels on ship board in the waters of the Chesapeake is one of the marked features of the war without a historical precedent. Napoleon, it will be remembered, once met the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia upon a raft moored in the center of the river Niemen, a little below the town, June 25th, 1807, and there signed the Treaty of Tilsit, which put an end to a long and bloody war.

☞ A Toronto correspondent of the Albany *Journal* writes that he has it from the best authority that a fleet of gunboats has been lying in Quebec for some time, ready to be dispatched upon the lakes as soon as the navigation opens. They have been shipped from England during the past year, and three simply to be put together to be ready for immediate use.

ITEMS.

Tennyson repudiates his baronetcy.

A 400,000 opera house is to be built in Marseilles.

A Polish exile has been made King of a tribe of Kaffirs.

There are six negro churches in Savannah.

It will cost Italy $5,000,000 to move her capital.

Irish crab is the latest Parisian dish.

The London Zoological Gardens have got a live porpoise.

A hotel on Staten Island was enlivened recently by a flogging administered to a slanderer by an enraged female.

The last new wrinkle of the Boston ladies is long gold pendants for the ears *a la* their grandmothers.

Skates are $50 a pair in Baltimore.

Louis Napoleon is a capital skater; Eugenie isn't.

A great English countess has eloped with her coachman and arrived in Paris.

Wood is $9 per cord in Vermont.

Gov. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, has the dyspepsia.

There is a petroleum exchange in Antwerp.

The British Government is using petroleum for generating steam.

Paul Morphy, the chess player, is practicing law in New Orleans.

Loss goods were sold in New York during January than at any similar period for five years.

Hiram Sibly pays the heaviest tax in Rochester, N. Y., his income being $69,919.

The American chapel at Paris is prospering finely.

A Christian church has been established in Japan.

There are one hundred and fifty churches on the west coast of Africa.

A man in Dryden, N. Y., lost his wife Sunday, married his servant girl Monday, and both went to the funeral Tuesday.

There are one hundred and twenty officers holding the Waterloo medal.

Another telescopic cormet in Virgo has been discovered.

The winter in Edinburgh has been very severe.

An infant recently arrived in Boston bears the name of "Constitutional Amendment." Let him be ratified immediately.

"Recollections of Meyerbeer" by Grumelson is soon to be published.

A working women's college is soon to be established near London.

Hawthorne's works are all to be published in Paris.

Mdme. Renan is a niece of Ary Scheffer.

A statue to "Christopher North" is to be erected in Edinburgh.

All the posthumous papers of Heinrich Heine have been bought by the Austrian Government.

The Pope received several thousand cigars as a present from Havana. He gave them to Gen. Montebello as he is no smoker.

Paris has got a new sensation: Small pox.

A statue of Vercingetorix, the celebrated Gallic Chieftain is to be erected in Alise where he made a desperate resistance to Julius Cesar.

Five new original English operas were given in London last year, viz: "She Stoops to Conquer," "Helf elfyn," "Love Runsom," "Bride of Song," and "Punchinello."

La Favorita has been recently produced at Rome, but the Pope's censor was obliged to spoil the libretto and the score.

Savannah is besieged by traders, but there is no money there.

The Treasury Department is about to issue fractional currency on a material impervious to water and as tenacious as parchment.

Banting biscuits to aid in the diminution of the body are the latest novelty.

One of the bells in Fitchburg, Mass., which rang a glad peal for freedom the other day, used to ding dong for slaveholders in Louisiana.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Fighting of Sunday and Monday.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Rebel Views of the Peace Conference.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Fighting of Sunday and Monday—Gallant Gen. Hatch Wounded—Rebel Repulse—The Losses, Etc., Reported Evacuation of Richmond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The *Herald's* City Point dispatch of the 7th says: "The enemy abandoned the ground in front of the 2d corps that he had previously attempted to occupy and drive us from, and left his dead to fall into our hands. Burial parties were busy all day in giving them the last rites. We are still holding and intend to hold, all the ground in the direction of Hatcher's Run.

"The losses of yesterday and day before are, in killed and wounded, about 500 in the 2d corps, and probably not far from 800 on the 5th corps. The loss of the latter is estimated much higher by many, but I think it will not greatly exceed these figures.

"Brigadier General H. E. Davies, commanding a brigade of cavalry, is slightly wounded. Major Forsyth, on General Gregg's staff, is severely wounded.

"It was reported last evening that the front that the cavalry, which had advanced to Dinwiddie Court House beyond the Boydtown plank road, have captured a large quantity of cotton and tobacco, and about a hundred horses, said to belong to Bradley Johnson's command.

"It is gratifying to observe by our officers and soldiers that the enemy do not fight as well as formerly, and it is to a great extent attributed to the wholesale desertions of General Lee's army, which keep them in constant motion, marching from one threatened point to another, only to return again, until they become disheartened and dispirited, ready to throw down their arms and yield themselves prisoners whenever opportunity offers.

The *Herald* says it was rumored in Washington yesterday that the War Department had received intelligence that Gen. Lee had commenced the evacuation of Richmond, and it was supposed that these movements of the Army of the Potomac were designed to cut him off on the South Side Railroad. Our dispatches state that it has been authoritatively ascertained that Lee has up to the time at least, sent very few of his troops south.

The New York *World's* special, 7th, says: "Gregg's cavalry on the left of the 5th corps was gallantly repulsed by Ayre's division, with considerable loss to the enemy. The left of the 5th corps rests on the Boydtown plank road, and the entire front of the 5th and 2d Corps are being strongly fortified to the left of the old fortified position, which is held by the 5th Corps."

Gregg's cavalry is still on a reconnoissance towards the Southside Road.

"The whole number of rebel prisoners taken up to last evening is about 800.

"A snow storm prevails this morning."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent from the battle field, dated Feb. 6, this afternoon, which is the latest received, says: "Just before dark, the evening previous, our troops gallantly repulsed a desperate charge made by the rebels. The left of the 5th corps rests on the Boydtown plank road, and our entire front was being strongly fortified. The correspondent gives no indications of any success whatever on the part of the enemy, but that we have advanced, and bravely hold the ground they have taken."

REBEL ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Late Richmond papers have the following:

PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The enemy demonstrated severely on our right. Our pickets on Gen. Jordan's front were driven in early this morning, and a portion of the enemy's force crossed the Vaughan road and crossed Hatcher's Run. Some skirmishing took place during the day, but the movement is not developed. The enemy's trains have been running incessantly for the last two nights, in a direction from Petersburg, commencing at 7 o'clock last night. The heaviest cannonading that occurred for two weeks took place on the left, caused by the enemy shelling our Chesterfield works. No casualties."

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Kentucky State Troops—Fusses Brewing for Nashville—Illness of Hon. Andrew Johnson.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—The recent military order disbanding the State troops has been rescinded by direction of the War Department.

Passes from Nashville are now required for all persons leaving this city for Nashville and points south.

The Vice President elect is seriously indisposed, having been confined to his bed for several days.

Exchange of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent states that arrangements have been made for a complete exchange of all soldiers, including colored troops. The transfer will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible till all are exchanged. The steamer will take place at Aiken's Landing, on Jethro River, and boats will run regularly between Annapolis and that place.

Award of Army Contracts.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Col. Hayes, Commissary of this department, made contracts yesterday for 500,000 pounds super-dried hams, etc.; 150,000 do of flitches, and 500,000 pounds of bacon shoulders, the previous contracts; 800,000 pounds of brown sugar was also awarded at 21½c.

Pike Bros. have ninety-three bales of cotton arrived here yesterday.

Kentucky and the Amendment.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—Governor Bramlette, in his message to the Legislature in relation to the proposed ratification of the Federal Constitution, yields to the amendment, but thinks the National Government lacks the power to liberate the slave; millions of dollars, the estimated value of her slaves in 1864, as consideration for Kentucky's assent thereto.

The Rebel Dr. Gwin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Gwin, steamer from Havana, Feb. 4, has arrived here. The reports about Dr. Gwin's being made Duke, &c., caused merriment in Havana. Gwin is in Havana, and is going to Europe, having sailed with Maximilian.

HOW THE HORSE RAILROAD BILL WAS PASSED.

What Outsiders Think of It.

[From the Peoria Transcript, Feb. 7.]

The passage of the Chicago horse railroad bill by the Illinois Legislature, over the Governor's veto, and in defiance of the expressed wishes of a majority of the people of Chicago, is a subject of grave importance to the people of the State. The matter was one of purely local interest. Its original passage had been vehemently protested against by mass meetings of the people of Chicago. The Governor had vetoed it. A majority of the Cook county members in the Legislature were against it. The bill itself was an anomaly—stepping out entirely from the line of any recognized legislation, and conferring a perpetual lease on a chartered monopoly. And notwithstanding all this, an overwhelming majority of both branches of the Legislature persisted in forcing the measure through.

We suppose these are not ten honest men outside of Chicago, unless they own stock in the Horse Railroad, who care two straws about the subject so far as it relates to the sales of this interest at the present market rate of speculation. The whole and the sum of the matter exclusive of interest, is about seven per cent. At the expiration of two and one-half years the 7-30 bonds are converted into 6-20 gold bearing bonds—*i. e.*, two and one-half years hence they are 5-20 six per cent gold bearing bonds. The difference in value then, between the two should be the difference in value for two years at one-half six per cent per annum, or three per cent. For the whole term, and seven and three-tenths per cent in legal tenders, gold annually, or eighteen and two-tenths per cent for the five-year term.

I think is a high rate, to say that gold will rule at an average of 150 for a period of two years and a half from the present time; concede, however, that it will, and this will make the value of fifteen dollars of interest received in coin worth twenty-five and 50-100 dollars in legal tenders received on a 5-20 bond, against eighteen and 25-100 dollars in legal tenders received on a 7-30 note—a difference in favor of the 5-20 bond of four and 25-100 dollars, which is the value of the one per cent premium which the present date is valued above, seven dollars. Add to this sum the interest on his premium at 7 per cent per annum for two and one-half years, and the premium paid will amount to $4.38 25-100. Now, what other localities? What guaranty have the people of any city or section that *their* rights will not be as wickedly legislated away? Instead of electing men to serve the people they are electing men to rob them. Those whom we choose to legislate for us, are legislating against us. Is not the passage of this Horse Railroad bill, then, one of grave importance to the people of Illinois? We think it is, and we think the press and the people ought to let those who done this deed to understand it. Not that they care for the Horse Railroad, or those interested for or against it; *but because of the bribery and corruption* used to pass the bill. It is a subject for no wonder the Lawyer Reed holds such a body in contempt, and refuses to testify concerning pestilentiary abuses, while it is a subject for wonder that men, with the evidences of their own corruption standing out in bold relief to the people, should have the assurance to probe the corruption of their predecessors.

In this connection, we congratulate the people of this Legislative District that their Representatives were not within the circle concerned in this measure. Messrs. Dunn and McCoy both voted nay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1865.

The nervousness of gold, and the want of confidence in prices render the general markets very quiet. In all branches of trade and commerce, there is a strong disposition to contract, and this is exemplified howbeere more clearly than in the produce markets. The demand at present is almost entirely confined to the requirements of local speculators. But few orders are being received from the East for anytaing, and the prices there, with the high rate of freight, prevent shippers from making ventures in those markets.

To-day the produce markets were a shade firmer than yesterday, but there was an evident lack of life and activity. Almost every article seemed to drag, and sales were slow. The demand for money was more moderate, and the bankers accommodated their customers only to a limited extent, at the usual rate of discount, viz: 10 per cent per annum. The street rates are firm at 9@3 per cent per month.

The demand for Eastern Exchange continues quite active and the supply unusually light. Under these circumstances rates remain firm at par buying and a premium selling.

Gold opened this morning at 214 and closed at 8 p. m. at 213. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.
10:30	214	213
10:45	213	213
11:00	213	213
11:15	213	213
11:30	213	213
12:00	213	213

Here the market opened at 213, decreased to 212, at which it closed steady. Silver was nominal at 196@200. Five-twenties were firm at 109½ buying and 109¾ selling. Ten-forties were quiet at 101¼ buying and 101¾ selling.

In spite of the activity in recruiting, a large quantity of Cook County Bonds were suddenly thrown on the market, and they fell at one time as low as 75@75c, but subsequently rallied to 85c. We would suggest that Ward Committees, in view of the pressure on the street pressing the market with bonds, that they give them to some reliable broker to sell on the Stock Exchange or elsewhere. There is no other way they should be used at such a discount.

In New York money is offered in great abundance on call, with good collaterals at 6 per cent: but it is difficult to sell commercial paper at a discount of 6@12 per cent.

—The following are the nominal rates for exchange in New York: Bankers' Sterling, sixty days, 109½; Bankers Sterling, three days, 110@111; Merchants' Sterling, 108@108½; France, 5.10@5.12.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending January 18, compares with the statement of the previous week as follows:

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.
Public deposits	£4,713,325	£ 4,168,454
Other deposits	18,713,289	18,695,409
Government securities	11,981,511	11,775,000
Other securities	11,746,311	11,722,787
Notes in circulation	20,402,395	20,710,705
Specie and cullion	14,997,395	15,166,997

The Bank of England returns show that the private deposits, which were swelled on the 11th of January by no less a sum than £2,939,189 by the payment of the dividends, declined on the 18th, £1,816,301. There is also a decrease shown of £286,991 in the government deposits. The falling off in the Bank's discount and loan business, however, is attested by the further diminution of £1,-966,607 in the private securities, and thus the decline in the reserve is limited to £196,276. The coin and bullion increased £70,597. At the corresponding date of last year, the reserve was £1,-221,680 less and the bullion £1,194,118 less.

The following table shows the value of the weekly imports of Dry Goods at New York for eighteen weeks past, compared with the corresponding period a year ago:

	1864.	1865.
Oct. 6	$1,760,814	$730,179
13	1,776,555	1,077,351
20	1,787,165	1,107,351
27	1,707,591	1,161,041
Nov. 3	1,707,591	1,161,041
10	1,707,591	1,161,041
17	1,707,591	1,161,041
24	1,707,591	1,161,041
Dec. 1	1,707,591	1,161,041
8	1,707,591	1,161,041
15	1,707,591	1,161,041
22	1,707,591	1,161,041
29	1,707,591	1,161,041
Jan. 5	1,707,591	1,161,041
12	1,707,591	1,161,041
19	1,707,591	1,161,041
26	1,707,591	1,161,041
Feb. 2	1,707,591	1,161,041
9	1,707,591	1,161,041
Eighteen weeks	$29,001,997	$21,...,...

The above exhibit shows a much healthier state of affairs than we expected. If there is a corresponding falling off in the importations of other classes of goods, it is not at all strange that foreign exchange should be a drug in New York, and that gold should struggle as it has done during the past ten days to keep above 200. When we consider that the Dry Goods trade alone during the past eighteen weeks received $29,000,000 less of foreign exchange we gold than it did a year ago there is nothing to be wondered at when gold be-

[illegible] New Public Buildings in New York. [illegible] Gen. Dix [illegible] Gen. Dix [illegible] Gen. Dix

New Advertisements.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

A SAFE AND STANDARD REMEDY

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Coughs, Hoarseness,

AND ALL

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

For thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, each succeeding year adding to its popularity, and extending the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for the widely prevalent Class of Disease, for which it is especially designed. [illegible]

Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] BURNHAM & SCHAACK and SMITH & DWYER.

NOTICE.

OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED to assertions and statements lately made in the public prints, with the design of detracting from the high [illegible] enjoyed by our Thread, we beg to state that [illegible] has never been changed during the past [illegible] Years; and that, now, as heretofore, no pains [illegible] will be spared to maintain for this Cotton its present character. [illegible]

J. & P. COATS.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

To be sold for One Dollar each!!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

Not to be paid for until you Know What you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00 EACH.

[illegible]

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is paid semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50	note.
"	"	"	"	$100	"
"	"	"	"	$500	"
"	"	"	"	$1000	"
"	"	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

[illegible] LOAN IN MARKET [illegible] Government, and it is confidently [illegible] that its superior advantages will make it the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE. [illegible]

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

[illegible] PULMONIC SYRUP, [illegible] TONIC AND MANDRAKE [illegible]

Harriet Lincoln [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Fistula in Ano

Permanently cured, without the use of the knife, by [illegible] Ashland, Cass County, Ill. [illegible] DR. T. C. WALLACE, Ashland, Cass Co., Ill.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 96 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private disorders of a contagious venereal nature, cures them without mercury, iodide potassium, arsenic, or any poisons; but with the use of a specific, a positive cure for that much to be dreaded poison. Syphilis in all its forms. Spermatorrhea, nocturnal involuntary emissions, brought on by self abuse, sexual excess, &c., causing loss of memory, dimness, depression, impotency, and effeminacy [illegible] with other deplorable train of symptoms, speedily and radically cured with an infallible method, saving time and expense. All kinds of diseases of the genital or sexual organs, and of a private nature speedily cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South, and some of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James, on the Venereal, &c.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 96 Randolph street, (up stairs.) Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhoea, and all Private Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 128 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 72.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Gray Hair instantly, to a Glossy BLACK and NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

My Destiny—What is it?

PROFESSOR EUSTIS LARRARD, (pupil of Raphael, the London Astrologer,) will write out, SCIENTIFICALLY and CORRECTLY, the FUTURE EARTHLY DESTINY of any Man Woman or Child. No Cards or Fortune Telling Trickery resorted to. Three Nativities printed out particularly the FUTURE in regard to Health, Money, Likeness, Love and Marriage, Business, Friends, Enemies &c., and are SURE GUIDES. Charts, $5; ten years, $3; five questions, $1. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send day of month and year of birth, whether single or married, and sex. Address PROF. LARRARD, Camden, New Jersey.

A Correspondent.

Writing to the Cincinnati CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, says: "Patent Medicines are like doctors, some good, some good for nothing, but all having their friends to puff them, and each receiving a share of public [illegible] For instance, the Constitution Water advertised in your paper I happen to know is a reliable article in some of the diseases for which it is recommended. I have conversed with several intelligent persons, some of whom are physicians, who speak highly of it for the cure of diabetes; and from the knowledge or acquaintance of the proprietor I can say to such as have that troublesome and painful disease, try it. It has remarkable virtues without doubt. REV. W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, O."

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office 182 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, one block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to which he has for years devoted his particular [illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. Consultation confidential. Consultation free. Address Postoffice Box 124. Inclose two stamps and receive a Guide to Health.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., February 8, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1865, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the troops at the following places, commencing on the 1st day of March, 1865, and continuing for such further period as the Commissary General may direct, viz: Chicago, Rock Island, Quincy and Springfield, Ill., and all camps, depots and hospitals in the vicinity of the above [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Capt. and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 28th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 10th, 1865, at twelve o'clock M. for furnishing

500 CORDS OF WOOD,

To the Quartermaster's Department at Prairie du Chien [illegible]

[illegible]

AMMI CUTTER, Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Indianapolis, Ind. Feb. 7th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate, from first hand and from citizens loyal to the United States Government) will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 11th, 1865, for the following stores for the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, viz:

[illegible]

JOSEPH P. PYE, Capt. and Com. of Sub. U. S. Vols.

GAS COMPANIES.—The

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

—

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.

The constitution once affected by Organic Weaknesses, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

—

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulcerations or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

—

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

—

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

—

Physicians, Please Notice.

We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now, prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

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PRICE:

One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions.

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☞ Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

—OR—

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

—

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER

THE GREAT HORSE RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Speeches of Messrs. Strevell, Isham and Stevenson.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS CASE.

The Industrial University—Speech of Mr. Dunn.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8, 1865.

As an important feature in the history of the great great Horse Railway swindle, I send you the speeches of Messrs. Strevell, Isham and Stevenson, on the occasion of its final passage over the Governor's veto. They are very able, and ought to command the attention and admiration of the people of Chicago. The very able speeches of Messrs. Niles and McCoy I will send you in a day or two. No attempt was made by the friends of the great swindle to defend it.

I heard one of the leading members of the House, who took a leading part in putting the swindle through, properly characterize it after the work was done. He did so in self defense. I deem it but sheer justice to the gentleman to give his defense. He said he voted for the "Wabash Gridiron" bill two years ago, and had suffered extremely therefor ever since. He regarded this bill now before the House as a dozen times more odious than the former, and in order to wipe out the two-year-old odium by comparison, he should vote for this bill, trusting that the progress of events might develop a like opportunity to escape from the still deeper odium of the last act. The reasons of the gentleman I regard as decidedly more defensible than a large majority of the others which I have heard offered for public acceptance.

Mr. Strevell's Speech.

Mr. STREVELL, of Livingston, said:

MR. SPEAKER: I feel it to be my duty to occupy a little time in discussing this most important measure. Even though the efforts to stay this tide of wrong shall prove unavailing, as I fear it will, still I feel it my duty to enter my protest, my solemn protest against the passage of this infamous horse railroad bill.

Without further preliminary, I proceed to answer the question which the gentleman from Kankakee—the gentleman from St. Clair. He wants to convey the idea by his question, that after the original charter of 1859, running twenty-five years, shall have expired, that it is still left optional with this company, either to sell this road and stock, or not, just as the company may elect. Now if the gentleman from Kankakee is sincere, I can tell him he is laboring under a most grievous mistake. The right of the city to take this road with all its paraphernalia, at the end of the twenty-five years, is beyond dispute.

Mr. Strevell here read at length from the original charter of 1859, showing conclusively that at any time within six months after the present charter shall have expired, it shall be the right of the city to take the road and stock, which shall first have been appraised by three commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Strevell said:

Now, what is it that you propose to do? Here is a specific contract between this railroad company and the city of Chicago, that the city SHALL have the right to purchase all this property on the expiration of the present charter. You propose to step in and say to the citizens of Chicago, we will deprive you of this right to purchase according to the terms of this contract. The gentleman from St. Clair has read at length from the decisions of the Supreme Court, showing that the Legislature cannot abrogate nor impair contracts of this nature. It is wrong in law, wrong in fact, wrong every way. The right of the citizens of Chicago to purchase this property, is just as sacred to them, to say the least, as the right of this company to run their cars on their track. The Governor sends back this bill declaring that this constitutional objection is insurmountable to his mind, and he has heard the most able counsel in this State on both sides of this question. And you, in the face of one of the plainest contracts, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, in defiance of the veto of your own Governor, insist upon riding rough-shod over all. But if this objection could be removed, there are still others, which it seems to me ought to be sufficient to deter any honest man from giving this bill his support. Tell me, if you can, what is the emergency that these corporators come here NINETEEN YEARS before their present charter has expired, and ask to have it extended for SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS more? And this too in opposition to the almost unanimous wish of the citizens of Chicago. No notice given them that they intend to apply for this extension; no consent of the municipal authorities to have it extended. To whom does that city belong? I know full well to whom it will belong after this charter is passed! These gentlemen tell us the poor, the laboring classes, desire to have this charter extended. Why don't you bring a petition here from them? Why don't they tell us they want it extended. There lies upon that desk a petition of NINE THOUSAND citizens of Chicago, both poor and rich, both humble and opulent, beseeching this body not to permit this outrage to be perpetrated upon them. Give me if you can any reason why it should be done? Have they not a right to be heard and to decide on a matter which interests themselves alone? There are other most singular features connected with this affair. I hold in my hand a proposition, signed by a delegation of the most eminent respectable citizens of Chicago, made to the gentlemen on the other side, who are seeking this charter extension. What proposition do these gentlemen make to the other side? Why, they propose to introduce another bill in all respects like this, only that it shall contain a provision submitting it to the people of Chicago, within a certain time after its passage, and if the people ratify it, all well; this committee will withdraw all opposition. Why do you not assent to that proposition? Do you tell me that the proposition is new to you? It has been lying upon every member's desk for days. Do you answer that you have not time for an appeal to that tribunal? I tell you there are NINETEEN YEARS left in which to hold this special election. You tell us that the poor men of Chicago want this charter extended. Why then do you fear to submit it to them and let them say so?

Again. You claim that it will save the poor from paying taxes into the city treasury. Now it is not for the rich that I am speaking—they can take care of themselves. I am speaking for the child who cannot speak for himself. Yes, for children unborn, whom this charter will rob of their rights. You propose to take this charter from the city of Chicago without paying one single cent to its treasury. Now I am authorized to make another proposition. If this charter must pass, if you will not be satisfied to let the matter rest, I am authorized to guarantee that within ten hours from this time the city of Chicago shall have one million of dollars paid into her treasury for the privilege which this franchise confers. If you desire to benefit the poor, why will members not accept this proposition. If the franchise is worth so much to one party, the other by every rule of justice ought to be made to pay it. One other thing among the many violations of common sense and right which this bill perpetuates is this. It provides in one of its sections that at any special meeting of the Common Council of the city, which a few interested parties may trump up, nine members of that Council may increase the fare from five cents up to six, eight or ten cents; while not less than a majority of all the Council shall reduce that fare, and never within the whole ninety and nine years can any legal power on earth reduce the fare below five cents. Poor man's friend, what led you to make the discrimination in that way? Now I think it requires no great stretch of imagination to believe that within the next thirty years, the modes of locomotion will be so much improved as to make one cent, or two at most, for carrying a compensating business. Even within my own brief time I can call to mind when the fare on the ferries from New York to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, was fifty cents; if I remember correctly it is now one cent. Another clause in the bill declares that all the acts and doings, and transfers, and everything else which this Company and the other Horse Railroad Companies of Chicago, may have done, are hereby made legal. How do we know what acts these are which we are called upon to legalize? What violation of the most sacred rights of the citizen may lie concealed beneath that clause?

With all these glaring wrongs in this bill, and others that have been mentioned, will members still insist upon rushing this bill through the house? Will they turn a deaf ear to every appeal of justice and right? If this bill can be passed through this House, with the solemn protestations of nine-tenths of all the citizens of Chicago against it, over the veto of the Governor of the State of Illinois, over the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of its highest judicial tribunal—if this can be done, tell me what safety the people can feel in confiding their interests to our hands? We hear much now about monopolies; they are the ruling passion of the hour. And I am admonished by this awful pressure which I witness here from the outside—and I may call it a material pressure—I am admonished that, unless some power is interposed to protect private rights, the people will some day find themselves chained hand and foot to a juggernaut which will crush them all beneath its power. I have been asked by many men who intended to vote for this Horse Railway bill. I have universally answered, not if God would give me strength to cast an honest vote. If you should lay a crown at my feet I would not do it. My obligations to the honest people of this State, my responsibilities to God, are too great for me to perpetrate this wrong. And I appeal to the moral sense of this House, I appeal to you members of my own side, to stand by your Governor, sustain the honest people of Chicago, and, above all, sustain your own sense of justice and right.

Mr. Isham's Speech.

Mr. Isham of Cook said:

MR. SPEAKER:—Like the gentleman from Menard I regret the position that compels me to cast my vote against many of my friends. But Sir, I cannot nor do I desire to disguise to myself the character and the extent of my opposition to this bill which exists among the people whom I have the honor to represent upon this floor. This opposition did not exist or at least was not manifested at the time of the passage of the bill by this House. So far, as I know, I hardly a word had been spoken against it. This popular antagonism has sprung up since the passage of the bill, and is based upon reasons which were not apparent upon its face but have been developed by investigation since its passage by this House. But it exists now, and the people of the district where this railroad lies and who oppose the bill have laid such representations before the Governor, that he has felt compelled to return it to the House with a veto.

Now Sir, I do not propose to misrepresent my people. I never will misrepresent them knowingly. I would willingly give to gentlemen every proper franchise, but I feel bound to respect such an expression of public sentiment as exists upon this question. While sitting here during this discussion I have been assured by letter and by telegraph that this sentiment is even deepened since the objections of the Executive were announced. And when the people of the locality where this road lies have succeeded in securing a veto upon this bill, I feel that due respect for the constituted judgment of the Governor, and for the manifest sentiment of the people upon this question, forbids us the right to fling this bill back upon them over the veto which has been sent to this House. I vote, no!

Mr. Stevenson's Speech.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Cook, said:

MR. SPEAKER: Unfaithful would I be as a Representative, unfaithful to my constituency, unfaithful to the people of the city of Chicago, would I not at this time raise my voice and solemnly protest against the passage of this bill.

The gentleman from Grundy, (Mr. Hopkins,) referring to the gentlemen who have come down as delegates from the people of the city of Chicago, tells us that they represent none but the rich men, that the Horse Railway is the poor man's carriage, and asks where is the representative of the poor man?

In response to his inquiry, I say, I am one of them. I owe my election not to the rich men, I owe my election not to wealth; I am sent here by the poor men of my city. I represent a part of the city where nine-tenths are mechanics and laborers, and in their name and as their Representative, I demand to be heard.

And, in rising here, I come not as the Represen-

tatives of those alone who, like myself, were not born in this land of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Jackson, who were not born under our ever dear to us star-spangled flag, but first saw the light of the world in the land where patriotism and liberty are the first characteristic features of the heart, I mean in Germany. I come here not alone as the Representative of those who glory in their Emmett, their Curran and their Phillips, but I come here also as the Representative of the German, Scotch, and American, and ask you to pause ere you decide, to pause ere you destroy the hopes and prosperity of our city.

I come here not as a Republican, not as a Democrat. I come here as a citizen of my city, proud of it on account of its prosperity; there is no party issue in it; there are as many Democrats as Republicans who protest against it—the whole people of the city are a unit upon this matter—and I pity that Representative who dare shut his ears when the people appeal to him for protection, who when danger approaches to his constituents, will like the ostrich on the desert, bury his head in the sand, and say he does not see it. Wait but a little while; as the hunter captures the foolish bird, so the people will in their wrath and indignation hurl from power that man who forsook them in their hour of need and trial, and bury him so deep in oblivion that even the trumpet of Gabriel himself shall not wake him from his infamy.

If there is such a thing as treason to a government, I tell you there is also treason to the people, and I charge that Representative with treason who dare to act against the unanimous wish of those whom he represents. Yes, I charge him with treason who will sell himself, body, head and soul to a corporation merely because it has power and may aid him in his future schemes of ambition.

I feel, gentlemen, the responsibility. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that on the defeat of this bill depends the weal or woe of my adopted city, and I tremble when I think of the feeble abilities I possess.

I think it is due to you, I know it is to me, to explain to you how it happened that I voted for the bill on its first passage, and why I oppose with the little powers I possess now.

The first I knew of this bill was at a time when Mr. Jones called together the Cook county delegation, and desired their opinion on the matter. I came late, and heard but little of the discussion. Mr. Jones then gave me the bill, and asked me to introduce it. I looked over it, and seeing that it provided that the Company was not liable for the willful torts of its servants, so that they might run over people willfully without paying damages for it, and that it gave them ninety-nine years, I told that gentleman that I could not introduce it.

The bill was afterwards introduced by the gentleman from the southern part of my county, and when it came to our Committee, I fought it there for those two reasons. The gentlemen then consented to take out the non-liability clause; but the whole Committee opposed the ninety-nine-year extension, and desired to know, before they would support this, what was the custom in other States in such matters. The friends of the bill then brought in a dispatch, stating that in the city of New York they were also chartered for that same period. This decided the Committee; but mark you, Mr. Speaker, they deceived us. We trusted in them as friends, that they would tell us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but they forgot to mention that the Constitution of the State of New York expressly provides that these charters can be repealed at any time.

The gentlemen of the Committee brought in a substitute, the present one with the exception of the five cents clause. You are all acquainted with the fact that the business of the Committee on Banks and Corporations is immense, they have to pass probably on from 500 to 700 bills, and all these in six weeks; we cannot look over the city charters, ordinances, but believing in the integrity and honesty of men, take their statements for true, particularly when there is no opposition to the bill.

In regard to this bill, I advised the Committee not to act in haste. I desired to ascertain the wishes of the people of my city. I wanted to know whether there was any thing wrong in it; the Committee in their kindness and gentlemanly bearing towards me, for which I shall always feel obliged to them, did so. I received, though the only member from Cook county on this Committee, not a solitary letter. I heard no voice opposing it.

The friends of the bill informed me that the company was under the control of the Common Council; they informed me that the Council could fix the rate for fare at no more than five, nor less than three cents. I believed it, and was strengthened in it, because I knew that formerly they had charged only three cents; they informed me that they had to pave the streets, and urged as a special reason, for the extension of time, that they desired to lay down Nicholson pavement on all their streets, and that they could not afford so to do, unless the time was extended. I believed them. I thought this would be a benefit to the city. I supported the bill. But fearing that the Common Council, through improper influences, might in future raise the rate of fare above five cents, several gentlemen of our Committee agreed that a provision should be added, that it might be reduced again afterwards, either by the Common Council, or by the General Assembly. But, sir, I can say here, that this Committee never intended to legislate thus unfairly towards the people, as this provision has it, on sober deliberation and acquaintance with all the facts.

I, believing the above statement to be true supported the bill. And I am willing to support the bill again if you will add one amendment and that is, submit it to the people. This is democratic; this is fair. If the people want it, let the people say so; but I tell you here and all know it, that out of a vote of 37,000, this bill would be defeated by 35,000 majority, and condemn it and its corporators so low that the day of political resurrection will never dawn on them.

The bill has passed, men of the city look into it, ye get hold of the charter and ordinances and stand amazed and bewildered at the fraud that is about to be perpetrated.

Nine thousand of our citizens within the short space of eight hours send their solemn protest against the bill, and twenty thousand more would appeal to you to stop this infernal outrage, if that could have weight with you. Will you listen to the people? Will you harken to their appeal? I entreat you as their representative. I entreat you in behalf of the whole city of Chicago. I appeal to you in the representative of the poor man. I appeal to you not alone as men, but as citizens, not alone as citizens but as patriots, as patriots who have the welfare of our whole State at heart, and desire the prosperity of our city.

I know the influences that have been brought to bear on you; they are those of friendship. I appreciate them, believe me. Amongst those who are the friends of the bill are my best friends, friends whose kindness I shall remember a life time; believe me it is hard to turn my back to them, but I have a duty to perform, and between duty and affection I know but one choice, duty first and all the time. I ask you, therefore, listen not to them, but stand by the people.

I cannot see, for the world, how you can support the measure when you have all the facts. My friend from Grundy says he favors the bill because there are gentlemen from Chicago here now who are willing to give a million dollars for it, and that this million would come out of the pockets of the poor people, and because he is opposed to the city running the road when the first twenty-five years are out. I will answer the gentleman right here. I am opposed as much as any friend to the city running this horse railroad when the twenty-five years are over. I know the corruption to which it would bow; but I will tell him what I want. I desire that the city should give this franchise to the party that will carry passengers the cheapest; I believe we can get persons to do it for two cents; we can certainly at less than five cents; now if the gentleman from Grundy is the poor man's friend, as he says he is, why does he not support my proposition? The gentlemen purpose to give a million dollars for the franchise as it is now, and charge no more than the present company. Do you realize all the facts? Mark you, no matter whether a genius give us new inventions for travel, you give the use of all the streets of the city for ninety-nine years to come to this corporation; you allow no competition; the Common Council cannot regulate the fare; the Common Council has no power, though every property owner desires to pave the streets, to make the companies do so; by it you rob our prosperity; and, mind you, although a million is here offered by men representing a number of millions for these valuable franchises, you say, by passing this act, to them no, and give all these rights of the city, without their consent, nay, against their wishes even, without any consideration whatever, for ninety-nine years, to this corporation.

You denounce robbery, you imprison a man for so doing. What is it? It is the taking of goods from another against his will. What are you doing here now? You rob the city of Chicago of franchises worth millions against her will. I call it legislative robbery. But think again. In the second section you legalize the acts, deeds of transfer, rights made by and between the several companies. I ask you what acts are these? Who knows their contents—are they made known to any one? No; but notwithstanding all this, you support the bill. I challenge the journal of any legislature for any act like this; it may have been done in a hurry or by mistake, but you vote for it, with open eyes. You tax the expressman, you require the drayman to pay for a license to the city treasury, but, sir, this corporation does not pay a cent, and I cannot help but ask where is the gentleman from Grundy, the poor man's friend? Can he stand this? The Chicago Workingmen's Association (1,100 strong), protest unanimously against the passage of the bill. The only safety of our Republic is the integrity of her Representatives; when this fails, our fate is sure and certain. Rome stood once the mistress of the world. It was when virtue and courage were triumphant; but when vice, cowardice, and selfishness took the reins, then her temple of fame tottered into ruins and her scepter of supremacy was broken forever. Let us show that we have courage to do our duty, and the generations yet unborn whose rights I seek now to protect, will hold you in grateful remembrance and thank you for your manliness.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8, 1865.

"THE CONTEMPT CASE."

The case of Charles H. Reed, Esq., of your city, the respected State's Attorney, who was committed by the House of Representatives for contempt, in refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him by the Penitentiary Committee, on the ground of his privileges as an attorney, has excited much interest, especially among legal gentlemen. As I have already informed you, Mr. Reed, after his commitment, applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his discharge. He appeared yesterday before Chief Justice Walker and Judge Lawrence, with Hon. Jackson Grimshaw as his counsel, while Hon. J. C. Conkling appeared on behalf of the Penitentiary Committee. Mr. Reed stated his case to the court, and the points at issue were discussed by the opposite counsel. After taking the matter under consideration for a short time, Chief Justice Walker delivered the united opinion of the court. As this decision opens a new and most important era in cases of this description, and is adverse to the heretofore generally recognized opinion of lawyers, I send you the points delivered by the distinguished Chief Justice, as follows:

After consideration of the case, we hold,

1st. That the Legislature, in the exercise of powers clearly granted to it by the Constitution, has the undoubted right to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses at its bar, or before its Committees.

2d. That the power to summon and examine witnesses implies the power to compel them to give testimony by committing for contempt in case they refuse to testify, otherwise the first-named power would be nugatory.

3d. The House had the power to decide the question of contempt, and having decided it, and the petitioner and the subject matter of the alleged contempt being both within its jurisdiction, we have no power to re-examine its decision. Should either branch of the Legislature imprison a person for an alleged contempt, the subject matter whereof was not within their jurisdiction, as for example, a criticism upon them in a newspaper, it would be the duty of the courts to furnish a remedy by writ of habeas corpus. But where the person and the subject matter are within their jurisdiction, their action is necessarily final. The action of an inferior court in such a case would be final, and for a far stronger reason we should hold final the action of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, having complete jurisdiction in the premises.

4th. The record in this case shows that the petitioner was in attendance as a witness, and refused to answer certain questions on the ground that to do so would be a breach of professional confidence reposed in him as an attorney. He has been committed by the House for a period less than twenty-four hours, with an order that he be, at the expiration of his term of confinement, brought again to the bar of the House.

We do not decide whether Section 13, Art. 3, of the Constitution limits the power of the House to commitments for the term of twenty-four hours or not, in this class of contempts. It is sufficient for this case that the order under which the petitioner is now restrained of his liberty is to expire within that period and clearly does not violate that provision of the Constitution. A contumacious witness, having been adjudged in contempt may be imprisoned for at least twenty-four hours, and this as often as the contempt is repeated.

We therefore remand the prisoner to the custody of the door-keeper of the House of Representatives. In doing so, however, it may not be improper for us to remark that we presume from our personal knowledge of the character of Mr. Reed that he has been governed in this matter by what he deemed his professional obligations; but the House having, in the exercise of its rightful powers, determined what questions must be answered, we do not think it inconsistent with his

professional character that he should conform to that decision, instead of submitting to imprisonment.

In accordance with the decision of the Court, Mr. Reed appeared before the Penitentiary Committee, gave his evidence, was honorably purged from all contempt, and discharged. In this matter Mr. Reed has been placed in a delicate and most trying position, and I do him but simple justice when I say that his conduct in every respect challenged the highest admiration of every member of the General Assembly.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

I telegraphed you a brief statement of the discussion of the Industrial University bill, in the Houses, in Committee of the Whole, last evening. The debate lasted about four hours. Messrs. Tincher, Dunn, Fuller, Saltonstall, Pinckney, and several other gentlemen took part in the debate. The speech of Mr. Dunn, of Stark, who is chairman of the Committee on Education, was a very able effort, and is understood to reflect the wishes of the agricultural friends of the bill. I give you a rather full synopsis of Mr. Dunn's speech, and think it will prove of interest to at least the agricultural readers of the TRIBUNE.

Mr. Dunn, of Stark, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In February, 1853, resolutions, asking a grant from Congress for the establishment of an Industrial University, passed both branches of the General Assembly of Illinois. In July, 1862, after a period of nearly ten years, Congress acceded to the request, and gave to all the States 30,000 acres of land, or the scrip therefor, for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Thus there fell to Illinois, as her share, 480,000 acres.

Attached to this donation are some conditions, which we must understand in order to legislate wisely. One is, that the principal is forever to be kept intact, the State being held responsible for any loss. Another is, that no part of the fund, or interest thereof, is to be expended for buildings. A third, and very important one to us, is, that each State is to provide one college within five years after the passage of the act of Congress. As one-half of the given time has already expired, there is imminent danger that this magnificent grant, which if rightly applied may add incalculably to the intelligence and prosperity of our State, may slip through our hands, and be forever lost, by sheer remissness on our part.

The design of the grant may best be stated in the very words of the act. It is to be appropriated "to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner, as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."—Sec. 4.

The intention is not to supplant existing literary institutions, but to supplement them. Only about 1 in 200 of our population enters the professions, and yet our higher colleges are adapted mainly to this small class. We want now a people's college; a place where the industrial classes will be expressly provided for; where the farmer, the mechanic, the artisan, can cultivate the bent of his genius; where our sons will not have a denominational name chalked on their backs as soon as they enter; where the young man, not able, or willing, to go through a four years curriculum, can enter and pursue the particular studies he desires. It is not designed, however, as some may suppose, to be a place for young men to learn how to make hoe handles and clocks, or how to turn a furrow and curry a horse. It is designed to teach science as related to the practical arts. This is to be its specialty, while the classics and mathematics and military tactics are not to be excluded.

Sir, one glory of monarchical England is Oxford, a college, or rather a collection of thirty colleges, which educates and develops the aristocratic element. Our glory is our common school system, but we want a higher institution to which the teachers in the common schools can point their pupils, as in the spelling-book the sage points the youth up the hill of science, on whose summit is the temple of Knowledge, on the dome of which is written Fame: an institution which shall throw wide open its portals, its halls, its libraries, its specimens, its laboratories, its model farms, to the people, and thus cultivate and strengthen the democratic element.

SHALL THIS FUND BE DIVIDED?

Some have proposed to divide this fund, and it may be that some in this house favor a division. But public opinion is against this. Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Teacher's Conventions, the press, that former of public opinion whose representatives we so freely admit within this bar, and above all, the people have said, "Give us the fund entire." We may defy public sentiment and divide, but the mutterings of an indignant people already heard at the bare mention of the thing will swell into mighty thunderings if we consummate the division.

Now it is urged that one institution is not enough for our great State with its varied climate and soil, and this may be so. But let us not attempt too much at a time. We may learn wisdom from the fable of the fox and the lioness. When the lioness was reproached by the fox for bearing only one at a birth, she replied, unum sed leonem. She bore one, but that was a lion. Let us establish one institution which shall be the king of colleges, rather than many feeble institutions scattered over the State.

LOCATION.

But the question on which we shall most differ is, how shall the proposed University be located? This, in fact, has been the absorbing question. Two plans are proposed. One is to appoint a commission to take bids from such places as may offer them. The other is to locate at once by vote of this body.

Now two things suggest themselves which may have some weight in determining our course. First, to make this institution what it should be, it must have the confidence and patronage of the whole State. Alienate the people, or create distrust in the public mind, and a fatal blow is given. The concurrence of all in the location should be secured. Secondly, to make this institution what it should be, all the endowment possible must be obtained. The fund given by Congress, as we have seen, cannot be used to erect buildings. After the main building is erected, large sums must be expended for work shops and other outbuildings and improvements. So that a large endowment, outside of the grant, is needed.

Now, sir, put these two things together, and the necessity for throwing open the location to competition will be seen at once. Give every locality an opportunity to bid, and the unsuccessful competitors will gracefully yield, and will bestow their confidence and patronage. Give every locality an opportunity to bid, and the best endowment will be secured. This University, endowed as it should be, will be of more value to any place than the State capital. It will attract to itself more wealth, and intelligence, and moral worth. If this be the case, this is a prize to be coveted and sought after, and localities can afford to run competition high, and they will want the opportunity.

What would be thought of the auctioneer who should strike off an article to the first bidder while a crowd of anxious purchasers stood around. We have been sent here to dispose properly of this great interest, and the people will justly complain if we knock it off at the first bid.

It may be urged that a commission may take more paper bids, and improperly locate. But this body, by resolution, has carefully guarded that matter. All bids of money or real estate must be legally secured before the location can be made. A commission appointed by this Assembly, one from each Congressional district, will strictly carry out the instructions. I have one objection to our bill, and that is, to the time given to the commissioners to locate. It is entirely too short and should be extended.

Now, sir, let us throw wide open to all the golden opportunity to secure this prize. Let Champaign, with its thrift and enterprise, continue its splendid offer, and perhaps double it. Let Tazewell county bid its $300,000. Let Jacksonville, the Athens of Illinois, and Peoria, sitting queenly on her hills, and Galesburg, where is my alma mater, and all other places, make their propositions, and then these commissioners can decide, and all will cheerfully abide the decision.

Perhaps some college already endowed, already having its buildings, and libraries, and apparatus and grounds, and the machinery for immediate working, may yield all into the hands of these trustees, may endow professorships as provided for in the bill, and thus enable our Industrial University to spring into existence, like Minerva full armed from the head of Jupiter.

Sir, Illinois has all things on a grand scale. Her vast prairies and rivers; her deposits of coal and other minerals; her crops of corn and wheat; her extensive railways; her population doubling every decade; her Normal University, the best endowed and equipped in the Union; her system of common schools with its 10,000 school-houses; aye, and her army of as brave men, including the Lieut. General, as ever trod the soil, are all grand, and should be a pride to every citizen of this commonwealth.

We are now about to establish an Industrial University. Let it be a grand one. Let us, as did Ajax, ask for light that we may have enlarged conceptions of what such a University should be, and that we may not pursue a course which will give us a feeble institution, patronized by a little locality, and having a dozen seedy students making their way among dilapidated sheds and rusty plows and a farm full of weeds.

Sir, when we shall properly lay the foundations of this University, then we shall have added one more to the great acts which shall render this Legislature immortal; and when in future years men shall speak to any of us of the wisdom of the members who matured and enacted such measures, it will be an excusable vanity for that one to say, not et quorum pars magna fui, but et quorum pars fui.

HIC-NOC.

THE LATE SENATOR FUNK.

His Model Speech to the Copperheads.

The occasion of the recent death of the lamented "Honest Farmer Funk," seems especially appropriate for the re-publication of his famous speech delivered in the Illinois Senate, Feb. 14, 1863,—a speech which gave him a national reputation, and which we are convinced our readers will be delighted to peruse. The following are the material passages:

* * * "I say that there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this Senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up to denounce the war and the administration, prove it.

"I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while so telling them, I am responsible, myself, for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an old man of sixty-five, I came to Illinois a poor boy, I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay three thousand dollars a year in taxes. I am willing to pay six thousand, aye, twelve thousand, [great cheering, the old gentleman striking the desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the ink-stand to fly in the air,] aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors who are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous applause, which the Speaker could not control.]

"Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me; I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widow and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these traitors and villains in this Senate [striking his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that made the Senate ring again,] are killing my neighbors' boys now fighting in the field. I dare to say this to these traitors right here, and I am responsible for what I say to any one or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on now, right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk's seat is near the lobby railing, and a crowd collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash and many a countenance grow radiant with the light of defiance.]

"These men sneered at Col. Mack, a few days since. He is a small man. But I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them in place of Col. Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.]

* * * "I said I paid three thousand dollars a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty, yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege, to do it. But some of these traitors here, who are working night and day to put their miserable little bills through the Legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking about high taxes. They are hypocrites as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way who do not pay five dollars to the support of the government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

"The reason they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want to embarrass the government and stop the war. They want to aid the secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. They care about high taxes! They are picayune men anyhow, and pay no taxes at all, and never did and never hope or expect to. This is an excuse of traitors. [Cheers.]

"Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my country, in this her hour of danger, from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. That is the reason I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them. [Tremendous cheering. The Speaker rapped upon his desk, apparently to stop it, but really to add to its volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal old gentleman.]

"Mr. Speaker—I have said my say; I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made, and I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments; let them, one and all, make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon." [Tremendous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down, after he had given the desk a parting whack, which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.]

From Vicksburg.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 2, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTS: A few days ago I forwarded a list of a portion of the members of the 72d Illinois Infantry, prisoners of war at Meridian, Miss. and Cahaba, Ala. A flag of truce came in yesterday with several citizens who have been released by the rebels. I learn from one of the number (Mr. Wm. M. Holland, a citizen of Louisville, Ky., captured by the rebels at Columbia, Tenn., and imprisoned at Cahaba,) that all Union prisoners were removed from Meridian, Miss., to Cahaba and Andersonville on the 25th of January, and that all the officers were removed from Cahaba on the same day to Macon, Ga. I enclose a list of all the Union officers who were at Cahaba. I have not been able to obtain lists of noncommissioned officers and privates, but hope to do so soon.

Very respectfully,

C. S. CURTIS, Capt. 72d Ill.

Provost Marshal.

List of all Union Officers held as Prisoners of War at Cahaba, and transferred to Macon, Ga., on the 25th of January, 1865:

- P. W. Barnett, Lt., A, 12th Ky. Inf.
- M. R. McCoy, Capt., F, 175th Ohio Inf.
- W. D. Kitterman, Capt., A, 7th Ohio cav.
- H. Sherbondy, Lt., C, 112th Ill. Inf.
- C. D. Beegle, Lt., G, 72d Ill. Inf.
- M. Gaffney, Lt., L, 10th Ind. cav.
- E. R. Swain, Lt., G, 9th Ind. cav.
- Wm. Barrere, Lt., —, 175th Ohio inf.
- Henry A. Taggart, Capt., I, 101st Ohio inf.
- Milton H. Larkin, Lt., H, 97th Ohio inf.
- T. M. Hanover, Lt., D, 175th Ohio inf.
- H. E. Nixon, Lt., E, 7th Penn. cav.
- E. C. Wagoner, Lt., G, 13th Wis. inf.
- T. I. McKeehan, Lt., B, 175th Ohio inf.
- I. G. Heaps, Lt., —, 27th Ill. inf.
- Wm. H. Gibson, Lt., —, 34th N. J. inf.
- Jno. G. Mussey, Lt., B, 11th N. Y. cav.
- Wm. A. Tefft, Lt., —, 3d R. I. cav.
- Geo. B. McCord, Lt., —, 111th Ohio inf.
- S. B. Carter, Capt., I, 73d Ill inf.
- H. W. B. Hoyt, Capt., —, 112th Ill. inf.
- T. M. Heneke, Capt., —, 4th Mo. cav.
- Eugene Wiegand, Lt., —, 75th Penn. inf.
- D. M. Lowry, Capt., G, 115th Ohio inf.
- W. L. Coleman, Capt., D, 40th Ind. inf.
- N. Sheaffee, Lt., F, 115th Ohio inf.
- Jno. Eddy, Lt., C, 115th Ohio inf.
- Chas. E. Brink, Adjt., 14th Ill cav.
- Geo. Miller, Capt., 15th Mo. vet. inf.
- H. Clay, Lt., 16th Ill. inf.
- I. W. Jamieson, Lt., B, 73d Ill. inf.
- S. H. Dickinson, Lt., G, 2d Mich inf.
- A. Fletcher, Lt., 113th Ill. inf.
- Stephen Woodard, Lt., 2d Wis. cav.
- S. F. Heck, Capt., 115th Ohio inf.
- W. C. Blackburn, Capt., 9th Ill. cav.
- — Haschet, Adjt., 16th Ill. cav.
- — Rodolphe, Lieut.

How "Boby" Got a Furlough.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIV., 4TH A. C., HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 2, 1865.

I herewith send you a copy of a letter written by a little girl thirteen years of age to Maj. Gen. Thomas, asking him to grant her brother "Boby" a furlough to come home on New Year's to eat turkey with them. The letter has just been forwarded to these headquarters by the General, with the recommendation that a blank furlough be filled out and sent up for approval. Here is the letter; it speaks for itself. I will give it just as it is:

PARIS, Edgar Co., Ill., Dec. 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Thomas:

DEAR SIR—I am a little girl thirteen years old, and I have two brothers in the army, and my other one was in; so was my pa. My brother Boby I have not seen for over two years, and O! I want to see him so bad. Now I want to ask a favor of you. It is to please let Robert S. Holding come home on a furlough to spend New Year's. We have a big turkey, and we want him to have some of it, and I would like to give you a piece, but you are so far away. Robert S. Holding is now on detached duty in 2d brigade, 1st division, 4th A. C., Commissary Department.

O, General, please grant him a furlough.

RACHIE HOLDING.

The letter arrived too late to give "Boby" the privilege of having some of the "turkey." But the furlough is a settled fact. This he will get. The magnanimous heart of the General yields to the simple pleadings of the little girl.

Killed by a Grizzly Bear.

[From the Oregon Sentinel.]

Mr. B. H. Baird, of Jackson county, Oregon, was killed by a grizzly bear while out deer hunting on Grave Creek. On the 27th of October, about sunrise, Mr. Baird started in pursuit of game, taking his faithful dog Rover with him. He proceeded about one mile and a half, when his dog bayed three grizzly bears in their bed. Mr. Baird got within fifteen yards of them, and shot the largest one, only wounding it. The bear pitched at Mr. Baird, who ran about two hundred yards, when the bear caught him and knocked his gun about sixteen feet from him. Getting loose from the bear, he sprang to the limb of a tree, the bear passing under and hitting his feet, went a short distance down the hill, when he stopped to fight the dog. Mr. B. got the gun, reloaded it, and shot the bear the second time. The bear now came at him more furiously than before and knocked the gun out of his hand a second time. Mr. B. swung round the bush to keep out of the bear's reach, drew out one of his butcher knives and stabbed the bear in the belly. The bear struck him several severe blows, knocking his knife out of his hand. Mr. B. then drew his second knife, when the bear seized his hand in which he held the knife, causing him to drop it. The bear now got the better of Mr. B., getting him down, biting him in the face, cutting several severe gashes on the left side, tearing out his right eye, and also tearing off the right side of his face. It bit several large holes in his right side; in fact, it bit him nearly all over his body, down to his boots. The bear now turned to bite the dog; that saved Mr. B. from having been killed on the spot. The bear and the dog then rolled down the hill for some distance, still fighting, when Mr. B. gathered up his gun, two knives, the rope with which he had been leading his dog, and started for Mr. Michael's cabin, distant about one mile and a half, where he arrived, much exhausted, about 10 o'clock a. m., and was assisted into the house, when he related the melancholy event to Mr. McDonough. Being conscious that he could not long survive, he spoke of his family and his desire to see them before he died. He was reconciled to meet his death, and spoke of a future happiness. He died about 8 o'clock p. m. of the same day. Mrs. Baird was sent for, and hastened with all possible speed the distance of eighteen miles, over a rough, hilly road, but arrived about five minutes too late to see her husband alive. He was brought home and buried near his farm, some four miles north of Rough River, near the stage road. He leaves a wife and sixteen children, eight of whom are but young, and live at home.

The Spiritual Humbug.

Concerning the modus operandi of the Davenports, Once a Week has the following: The cabinet is so made, without glue or screws, that it takes to pieces very readily, so that it may be packed up in a box. This is extremely useful to the brothers, inasmuch as the seats are fastened to the back and front by small tenons, slipping into mortice holes. These holes are shallow of necessity, as the cabinet is so very slight (made only to exclude the light). We now come to various holes drilled into the seat to run the ropes through; by this cunning trick the brothers can only be bound to the seats and not to the cabinet, for on a slight pressure being applied from the inside to the back of the cabinet, the seats are immediately disengaged (this thrust is generally applied by the lecturer when he puts his arm in, as he always does when he shuts the middle door); the brothers can then stand up with the seats bound to them, and move about the case, and then, bound as they are, they pick the instruments up in their mouths, and one shakes the bell or tambourine, while the other scrapes the guitar on the mysterious bar above mentioned (generally with one hand). This accounts for the imperfection of the music. On the signal being given, the brothers sit down again and shuffle the tenons into the mortice holes. Of course the instant the doors are opened, the brothers are found bound hand and foot to the seats, apparently just as they were left; and at the moment the middle door is opened, and the light turned on, out fly the tambourine and bell, propelled by a dexterous jerk from the brothers' mouths. It will be seen that sealing the knots, filling the brothers' hands with flour, &c., makes no difference, as the knots are never untied at all during the concert.

New Paddle Wheel.

The Newburyport Herald notices a newly patented paddle wheel, the invention of Geo. A. Keene, of that town. The Scientific American also notices it. The expectation is expressed that this new form of wheel will be a vast improvement upon every kind of steam paddle wheel heretofore constructed, of which last it is stated more than six hundred varieties have been patented in the United States, at an expense, it is calculated, of a million of dollars. The object of the wheel contrived by Mr. Keene is the same with so many other similar patents, to save the power and speed, estimated at some 30 per cent of the whole, which are lost in the use of wheels as they are now made and adjusted. It is claimed that Keene's wheel realizes this saving. Should this be so it will reduce the time of passage between New York and Liverpool two days. Mr. Keene has been offered $20,000 for the entire patent, but he refused the offer, preferring to sell a part, in order to raise the means for building a small steamer, which will enable him to make such a trial of his invention as will fully test its merits. We cannot but wish him all success in this effort.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

INTERESTING REBEL NEWS—AFFAIRS IN TEXAS AND MATAMORAS.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1865.

Thirty-five refugees from Texas, via Matamoras, arrived here a few days ago, and from them I glean the following information relative to matters in Texas:

BROWNSVILLE.

This place is now held as a rebel outpost, and is protected by a force of 500 of the 1st Texas cavalry, under Col. Ford, and a battery of six pieces of artillery, under Capt. Johns. No newly constructed fortifications have been erected, and the physical appearance of the place is not changed since our evacuation.

REBEL PRESS GANGS.

Gen. Mejia, in command at Matamoras, permits rebel press gangs to cross over to Rio Grande, from Texas, and press all rebel deserters into the so-called Confederate service found in Maximillian's dominions. The police of Matamoras are in league with the conscripting officers, and are well paid for their services. The deserters just arrived here had to conceal themselves as best they could, and many of them sought refuge from the American Consul. All deserters are hunted down by blood hounds and blood-thirsty fiends in human shape.

DESERTERS FEAR CONSCRIPTION IN THE UNION ARMY.

The rebels steadily impress upon the minds of the soldiery that if they desert the Yankees will force them into the Union army, and that, if they are afterwards captured, instant and cruel death await them. This has the effect of keeping thousands in the rebel service who would gladly flee to us. Should not the loyal press thoroughly establish an opposite opinion. Newspapers get through the lines, when proclamations cannot, and one intelligent mind seeing a paragraph to this effect would soon disseminate the news throughout an entire army.

LARGE CROPS RAISED.

Very abundant crops of corn, wheat and potatoes, have been raised through Texas the past year. Yet my informants state that the rebel soldiers get nothing to eat but a little beef and corn meal.

NO PAY.

Some of those men have not received pay for twelve months past, and when they do get any Confederate scrip they have to pay thirty five dollars of the new issue and fifty dollars of the old issue, for one dollar in specie.

GALVESTON.

Maj. Gen. J. B. Walker, formerly of the United States service, has his headquarters at Galveston, and commands the Department of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. There are 2,200 infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery and a regiment of cavalry, at and about Galveston. The city is protected by seven strong forts. Brig. Gen. Hawes commands the defenses.

DESTITUTION AND DESPONDENCY.

Among the deserters is a native of Galveston, who reports the greatest destitution and despondency everywhere prevalent. The poorer classes are praying to God for the advent of the Yankees, but the slave-holding population vow they would rather live under Maximillian than the hated "vandals." So used they to say at Savannah. How gloriously false and delusive have proved the assertions of rebellious braggarts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

We have been having constant rain for the sixty hours past.

This morning the sun came out warm and to-day is beautiful and balmy.

Hon. Wm. P. Mellen, General Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, and Gen. Orme, Special Agent of the Treasury Department second agency, arrived in this city yesterday. They are on an investigating tour in regard to the labor system of the Mississippi valley.

The New Orleans Daily Era has changed proprietors and is now called the New Orleans Daily Independent. It evinces mechanical neatness and talent.

Miss Henrietta Irvin is playing an engagement at the Varieties Theater. She is one of the most pleasing and accomplished actresses we have ever seen.

All passes to Mexico, without bonds and securities given for a reappearance in thirty days, are positively prohibited.

Large quantities of cotton are being shipped to New York.

Business is about so-so. DR. ADONIS.

An Anecdote of "Old Abe."

The following anecdote of "Old Abe" never before appeared in print, and is worth telling as it illustrates the humor of the man. In the early days of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, when R. P. Morgan, Jr., was its Superintendent, Mr. Lincoln was retained as its attorney, and was of course furnished with a free pass. At the commencement of a new year, the Superintendent neglected to renew the pass, when he received the following "reminder" from Mr. L.:

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 185—

R. P. MORGAN, Jr.—Dear Sir: Here's your darned old wheel barrow broke. Father wants you to mend it so that he can borrow it again, this afternoon.

Yours, &c.

A. LINCOLN.

☞ A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature by Mr. Miller to provide a public park for Philadelphia. A board of unpaid Commissioners, to include the Mayor and the Chairman of the Committee on Water and City property, and eleven other gentlemen is suggested, and the city is to pay for the land, which is to be valued by a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders.

Commission Merchants.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK.

H. D. WALBRIDGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Consignments solicited and advances made by

L. A. OSTROM,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, Southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

89 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 7[illegible] street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Railroads.

GALENA AND CHICAGO

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chicago, January 14th, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, who have not surrendered and exchanged their stock for the stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, under the pretended consolidation with said Company, will be held at the office of Hervey, Anthony & Galt, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors in place of the last elected Board who have now vacated their offices and abandoned all management of the said Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Shareholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, who cannot attend in person can send their proxies to the Secretary of said Company, directed to him, at Chicago, Ill.

By order of Stockholders interested.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

E. ANTHONY, Attorney.

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line!

The new, fast and light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thomas W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Bowman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburg, Pa., expressly for the Saint Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points on SATURDAY, February 25th, and St. Louis on SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer BENTON, Wm. Howard, Master; Lewis Blue, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Haywood, Commander, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer FANNY OGDEN, Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 15th.

Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at its destination. We are also prepared to forward land transportation from Fort Benton to the Mines, and will give through Bills Lading to Silver City, Last Chance, Prickly Pear, Deer Lodge, Virginia City and Bannock City. For Freight or passage apply to JOHN G. COPELIN, southeast corner Main and Olive streets; JOS. MCENTIRE, northeast corner Pine and Commercial; or JOHN J. ROE & CO., Commercial street, between Second and Third, or

J. C. [illegible]

Nos. 86 and 88 South Water-st., corner of State street, Chicago Agent.

NOTICE.—Property marked and

enumerated below, now held by Chicago and Northwestern Railway, will be sold for freight and charges at Public Auction, by Messrs. GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

[illegible]

Gen'l Freight Agent, C. & N. W. R. R. Co.

PRURIGO LOTIO.

(ITCH KILLER.)

A SURE CURE

For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.

Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND,

Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

And at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., and H. SCOVILLE.

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Richard S. Barnum and Sam'l. Barnum is dissolved by the death of Mr. R. S. Barnum.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

BARNUM BROS.,

And will continue the importation and sale of

Toys, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.,

As usual, at the Old Stand, 3, 5 and 7 Lake street, cor. Michigan avenue, (up stairs.)

SAM'L BARNUM.
S. O. BARNUM, of Buffalo.
GEO. W. THACHER.

Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH LIMBACH and JOHN SCHOEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by

JOHN SCHOEN & CO.,

who are to receive all debts due the said firm, and who will discharge all liabilities of said firm.

JOS. LIMBACH.
JOHN SCHOEN.
AUGUST JAHNEL.

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership

heretofore existing under the firm name of J. H. GALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. H. GALE.
GEO. H. GALE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for transacting a General Produce Commission Business, under the name and firm of PUTNAM & GALE, No. 3 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water streets.

Chicago, February, 1865.

W. D. PUTNAM.
GEO. H. GALE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Messrs. Max Kramer and Adolph Kramer are this day admitted partners in my business, which will be continued under the firm of

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.,

As heretofore at 23 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.

J. M. STINE.

Chicago, January 2d, 1865.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme

Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864.

Upon the application of Nathan F. Dixon for an order of notice to the bill-holders of the Hopkinton Bank and claimants upon the Receiver.

It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said Dixon cause a notice to be published in the Providence Journal, Chicago Tribune and New York Tribune, directing the holders of the bills of said Hopkinton Bank, and the claimants upon the Receiver thereof, to bring in and present the bills of said Bank, and their claims upon said Receiver, at the Hopkinton Bank in Westerly, on or before the fifteenth day of March, 1865, or their claims shall be forever barred as against said Receiver; said notice to be published for at least two months after the fifteenth day of December, 1864.

Entered as the decree of Court 43d day S. T. 1864. (Dec. 15) By order,

JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

J. & P. COATS'

Best Six-Cord Cabled

THREAD

Always for sale by

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK,

No. 108 Duane Street.

RICHARD MASON & SON

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

AND ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER.

City orders delivered promptly.

CARS LOADED WITHOUT CHARGE.

RICHARD MASON, 165 Market-st., corner Monroe.
R. MASON, JR., P. O. Box 6043, Chicago.

We have on hand a good assortment of Lumber for building and fencing, a lot of 1¼ and 1½ inch Flooring, some good Box Boards. Also Shingles, Lath and Posts, and sixty cords of slabs for kindling wood.

R. MASON & SON.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.—The

following Dividends for December have been declared payable January 21st, to shareholders of record January 21st, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company,

Sixth Dividend..........One Dollar Per Share

Chase Gold Company,

Fourth Dividend..........One Dollar Per Share

McKinley Oil Company,

Sixth Dividend..........Three Per Cent

Fountain Petroleum Company,

Second Dividend..........One Per Cent.

Transfer Books will be closed from January 21st to February 1st.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer, 51 John street, New York.

GRASS SEEDS.

CLOVER,	TIMOTHY,
HUNGARIAN,	RED TOP,
MILLETT,	BLUE GRASS.

Consignments and orders solicited by

HUNTINGTON BROTHERS,

Produce Commission Merchants,

125 South Water St.

AT A MEETING OF THE

Third Ward Draft Association

IT WAS

Resolved, That an assessment of Ten Dollars be made upon each member of the Association, and the same [illegible]

Resolved, That members of the Association who fail to pay such assessment on or before the 18th of February shall only be entitled to a proportionate benefit of the association fund, as compared with those who do so pay the assessment, and it was also

Resolved, That old and new members stand on the same footing.

The Secretary may be found at the In-Freight Depot of the C. and R. I. R. R., corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has this day admitted as Partners in his business WILLIAM COCHRANE and HENRY AHRENSFELD, who have been in his employ for several years past.

The business will be continued at the old stand corner Dearborn and Madison sts., under the firm name of

JOHN E. WALSH & CO.

February 6th, 1865. JOHN E. WALSH.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING

COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

Payable February 13th, 1865, to shareholders of record January 31st, 1865. Transfer Books will be closed from February 1st to 13th inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

New York, January 28, 1865.

A PEEP INTO FUTURITY.

Young Ladies and Gents. [illegible]

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—1400

acres of Oil Land for sale, on Walker's Creek, in Ritchie county, West Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. [illegible]

JAMES A. WATSON, [illegible] Walnut street, Philadelphia.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUNZ

Will attend to the CLEANING OF PRIVIES and removing of offensive matter of all descriptions. Orders directed to Post Office box 4[illegible], Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL

Bank of Chicago.

Capital..........$200,000
Privilege to increase to..........500,000

13 CLARK STREET.

DIRECTORS:

E. G. WILLIAMS, M. S. BACON,
W. R. ENNIS, F. R. WESTFALL,
CHARLES ENNIS.

This Bank has been organized under the National Banking Law, and is now prepared to do a

General Banking Business.

Strict attention will be given to the business of Country Correspondents, and Accounts with Country Bankers will be opened on the most favorable terms.

F. R. WESTFALL, Pres't.
W. R. ENNIS, Vice-Pres't.

CHARLES ENNIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 18th day of January, 1865.

[GOVERNMENT SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, December 24, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-fourth day of December, 1864.

[Gov't Seal.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, (the Honduras Root,) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA, and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the preparation the most efficacious of any ever offered to the public for the removal of all diseases arising from the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous action on the vitiated blood, restoring the circulation to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS the SECRETIONS of THE LIVER, and ALL IMPURITIES are entirely removed from the system, and by the removal of the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system, frees it from all impurities, and possesses those peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing properties, in the highest degree, and is equally effective in a number of different complaints.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted, and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this positive Proof that DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is [illegible] BETTER than any other Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT. [illegible]

☞ Price, $1.50 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S

AMERICAN LINIMENT

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in case of need, as it is the BEST and MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a Speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females.

[illegible]

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM.

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

THE CITY.

THE HORSE RAILWAY SWINDLE.

BRYAN HALL LAST EVENING—ENTHUSIASTIC DENUNCIATION OF THE PLOT AND ITS ABETTORS.

Report of the Citizens' Committee—Their Visit to Springfield—What they saw and Heard There.

Stirring Addresses by Col. Van Arman, Wirt Dexter, E. C. Larned and others.

THE RESOLUTIONS—GOOD AND TRUE MEN WANTED—THANKS AND BLAME.

OMNIBUS LINES TO BE RUN.

A mass meeting of citizens was held in Bryan Hall last evening for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee recently appointed to visit Springfield to oppose the final passage of the Horse Railroad Swindle over the Governor's veto, and also to take such other steps as might seem requisite to prevent the monopoly from being carried out to the great injury of the city. The Hall was well filled, and entire unanimity of feeling on the subject prevailed.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Grant Goodrich, on whose nomination H. G. Miller, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and M. C. Parsons Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman said that some two weeks since, the community was startled with the intelligence that some of the most valuable franchises were being given away from the city to a monopoly of four companies for three-quarters of a century, without any of those restrictions which should at least have been imposed. A mass meeting of citizens at once convened, and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor, and ask him to withhold his signature from the iniquitous bill. The next day a petition was signed by nine thousand citizens, asking the Governor to veto the bill. That petition was taken to Springfield by a Committee; they were listened to by the noble Governor, [cheers] who was entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people for this act alone. [Applause.] But the Legislature had passed it over the Governor's veto. They had met, then, to hear the report of the Committee and to take counsel together as to the best course now to be pursued. Franchises worth millions of dollars had been given away to a few soulless corporations without any recompense whatever. We are unfortunately now obliged to incur a debt which our posterity must pay, and the Legislature had now given away the power of our children to pay that debt. Fortunately there was one right—guaranteed to us by the organic law of our State—which could not be frittered away by legislation. That right was to take back the roads at the end of twenty-five years; it could not be claimed till then, but in the meanwhile it behooved them to see to it that the Common Council did not barter it away. He counselled them to unceasing vigilance, that their rights might not be totally taken away by any set of men whatever. He would not further detain them; he asked if the committee sent to Springfield were ready to report their action in the matter; if so, it was then in order.

Wirt Dexter, Esq., chairman of the committee, then read the following report, being frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience during its delivery. The allusions to the course pursued by those who voted against the bill on its final passage, drew down hisses in plenty on the heads of those gentlemen.

REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AGAINST THE HORSE RAILROAD.

Fellow citizens:

The undersigned, a Committee by your appointment, to bear to the Governor your protest and remonstrance against the Horse Railroad Bill, having discharged their duty, would respectfully report the circumstances attending their mission: Immediately upon arrival at Springfield, an interview with the Governor was sought, and several members of the Committee presented to him the views of the citizens of Chicago in opposition to the bill which then awaited only his signature to become a law. The Committee found the Governor whilst extending to them every consideration [illegible] to expect, and apparently desirous of [illegible] all the reasons they had to submit in behalf of the nine thousand petitioners, yet at the same [illegible] calm and unprejudiced, willing to hear and [illegible] also the arguments presented by the advocates of the bill, in short, disposed to maturely consider the merits and demerits of the bill with [illegible] dispassionate and impartial judgment so becoming the Executive of a great State. The masterly enumeration of his Excellency's objections to the bill, accompanying its return to the Legislature, furnishes the most conclusive evidence of the vigor and grasp of his intellect, and of [illegible] daring and fearless fidelity to the interests of the people. Although the special [illegible] of your Committee, as originally [illegible] was, if possible, to convince the Governor of the enormities of the bill, [illegible] the overwhelming hostility toward it of the [illegible] of Chicago, our efforts in that direction [illegible] confined to him, but extended to members of the Legislature, and especially to the Representatives of Cook county, who with one exception [illegible] branch of the General Assembly, had [illegible] the bill at the first passage. Mr. Ward [illegible] and Mr. Jackson in the House had [illegible] against the bill, and were still adverse [illegible] Stevenson and Mr. Strong, after hearing the views of the Committee respecting the bill, [illegible] its objectionable character and thereafter [illegible] with the Committee in honest efforts [illegible] Mr. Stevenson battling it manfully in [illegible] and both voting against it. Messrs. Isham [illegible] against it on its return by the Governor, [illegible] met with your Committee after the [illegible] view or extend to them any hearty [illegible] Dolton and Huntley adhered [illegible] original vote in favor of the [illegible] and persisted in its advocacy. Mr. [illegible] was, however, the champion of the [illegible] its first introduction into the Legislature [illegible] and the appeals and arguments of [illegible] The Committee feel constrained [illegible] in the strongest terms on the unmanly betrayal by Mr. Eastman of the [illegible] the people he was elected to represent. [illegible] view which the Committee were [illegible] of his course in connection with [illegible] to their visit to Springfield, was [illegible] hereafter. His first appearance before [illegible] in response to a polite invitation [illegible] and confer with them, was accompanied [illegible] declaration on entering the room, that [illegible] unalterably in favor of the bill, and that [illegible] present at a meeting of the [illegible] delegation, who had unanimously [illegible] to stand by their votes in its support [illegible] the interests of his constituents [illegible] proclaimed in advance to [illegible] he had met to reason with him upon the [illegible] was undoubtedly true. His contempt [illegible] during the interview, his [illegible] to assign one single reason for his [illegible] worthy of utterance by a man of ordinary [illegible] his assumed air of indifference [illegible] countenance and the [illegible] voice betrayed his consciousness of debasement, sufficed to convince the Committee that his pledges to the [illegible] corporation were of so binding a character as to entirely supersede his obligations to the people. One instance may be cited in proof of [illegible] allegations. The proposition was formally [illegible] to him by unanimous vote to guarantee to the city by legal obligation to be entered into by the Committee individually, the sum of [illegible] million of dollars for the franchise proposed [illegible] conferred on the railroad company, after the expiration of their present charter. The question was then put to him directly thus: "Here is a distinct and unquestionable offer to be reduced to writing, and placed in legal form, obligatory upon all the gentlemen present, and many more [illegible] to guarantee to the city one million of dollars, not for the present charter, but only for the extension after the nineteen years; now, will you refuse this accession to the city treasury, which would inure to the benefit of the people, and yet give away to a wealthy corporation the same franchise, without any consideration whatever, but on the contrary releasing them from certain restrictions to which they are now subject?" No intelligible answer was made, none could be. Again, he was besought in case the Governor should veto the bill, to have a clause added submitting it to the vote of the people, and as he claimed that the majority of the people were in favor of the bill, and the present charter had yet nineteen years to run, there could be no valid objection to such submission. A reply was called for, and the following exact words were muttered in response: "As a member of the Republican party, I should be unwilling to have a clause added submitting the bill to the people." But it is needless to recount the mortifying instances of Mr. Eastman's puerile attempts at self-justification; [illegible] which he only deepened the shades of his degradation, stultifying himself whilst floundering in his dilemma. But what can be said of a man who by the suffrages of an enlightened people has been elevated to the position of a State Senator, and who could so far "abrogate his manhood," insult his constituency, and cause his best friends to blush with shame for him, as did Mr. Eastman on the occasion of the final passage of the bill through the Senate on Monday. Who knew better than he the character of the audiences that had composed the several public meetings that had been held in opposition to this bill? Who knew better than he that the vast majority of the poorer classes, the laboring men, who use the horse railroad to reach their distant habitations, were almost unanimous in their opposition to a bill that gave to a wealthy corporation a power, beyond all control, to demand for ninety-nine years a fare of five cents, no matter if by improved modes of locomotion in a few years the fare ought not to exceed one or two cents? The laboring men's Association of 1,000 members had sent him their unanimous protest. The German papers, organs for large numbers of the workingmen had called loudly upon him in their columns, and the editors had both personally and by telegraph implored him to remember the poor and resist the bill. Who knew better than he that nine-tenths of all classes of his constituents were opposed to the bill? And yet he had the shameless effrontery to declare in the Senate, aye to invoke God to witness his declarations, that the large majority of "five sixths" of the citizens of Chicago not residing or owning property in a few central blocks around the Court House, were in favor of the bill. The audiences attending such public meetings he stigmatized as "loafers," and indulged in other [illegible] equally [illegible] of decency and truth. Your Committee cannot withhold the expression of their conviction that by reason of his indefensible treachery towards his constituents, his unprecedented insult to nine thousand respectable citizens, and defiant response to their remonstrance, his active efforts to poison the minds of the members of both branches of the Legislature, his repeated votes in direct opposition to the best interests and wishes of the people; and that by reason of the entire want of truthfulness in his statements, Mr. Eastman not only proved himself utterly unworthy of the official position he holds, but has also forfeited all claim to the confidence and respect of honorable men.

Some of the schemes projected by the friends of the Horse Railway bill to weaken the action of your committee, deserve to rank among remarkable legislative expedients. Your committee have [illegible] to notice only one. Immediately on their arrival at Springfield they were informed that it was currently reported that, under the guise of advocating the people's rights, your committee were in fact seeking [illegible] an opposition railway [illegible] this rumor was everywhere throughout the city of Springfield—in the Legislative halls and had even penetrated the executive chamber, as your committee learned from Gov. Oglesby himself. Your committee were utterly at a loss to know whence this falsehood emanated; they knew it [illegible]

[illegible] without their knowledge or consent in connection with a private scheme of this sort at any time and under any circumstances, your Committee leave for every high minded citizen to determine for himself. Their business in this report is with its effect upon the matter with which they were charged. It will at once be seen how their influence in your case would be affected if it were believed that they or their leading members were interested in a rival horse railway bill. Indeed, it would utterly confound and destroy all their efforts. And because, if true, nothing could be so disgraceful to your Committee, so, if untrue (as it is), can nothing be more disgraceful to the person or persons who originated it. It is but just to Mr. Beckwith to state that he substantially denies Mr. C.'s relation of the matter, and says that the first time he ever heard of such new railway company, was about two weeks since on the cars, when he traveling with Mr. Coventry and Mr. Augustus Harrington, was advised of some such plan. The question where the truth lies between these conflicting statements, it is not material for your committee to determine. It is not a matter of much importance to this company or the public, to inquire when, how or where such aspersion of their character and motives was projected, or whether it came by an improper use of what had been for many weeks existing, or by an invention suited to the supposed exigencies of the occasion. It is enough for them to know that it was most unscrupulously used against your rights, and that the only knowledge of its authorship is that contained over Mr. Coventry's own hand, which is hereto annexed.

"Hon. J. Young Scammon:

My Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, of this date I would answer that before the meeting of the present Legislature I advised and assisted in regard to a bill for a Horse Railroad charter in Chicago, in which I inserted your name with the name of Hon. Grant Goodrich and E. C. Larned as corporators. The same was done without your knowledge or with the knowledge of Judge Goodrich or Mr. Larned, and the first information you or either of you had, was when I informed you this evening.

Yours respectfully,
A. C. Coventry.

Springfield, Feb 1, 1865."

Your Committee cannot omit to mention among other obstacles which they had to overcome at Springfield was the persistent effort of many well known office holders of both Cook county and the Northern district of Illinois, who in the way of manifesting a lively and affectionate gratitude towards the people for their elevation to public place spent much of their time at Springfield working for the Horse Railway bill.

In the intercourse of your committee with the Legislature, previous to the final passage of the bill, it was insisted by the members at large that, having no particular knowledge of your affairs or wishes, it was unreasonable to expect them to oppose a measure which had been so generally supported by the Cook county delegation. Before the final vote they were advised that this was no longer the case. And yet with this change in the course of the Cook county delegation before them, supported by cogent reasons given on the floor—no less than by the veto message of the Governor—endorsed by the protest of nine thousand of your citizens, and remonstrances of the Board of Trade and Workingmen's Association, the Legislature of Illinois, we say it with sorrow, have inflicted this most grievous wrong upon you and your children.

The special thanks of your committee are due to the Hon. H. C. Childs, Judge Niles and Messrs. Strevell and McCoy for their cordial and efficient co-operation with your committee, and able advocacy of your rights in their places; and mention should be made of Hon. John Hill as the only Democrat, whose regard for the interests of the people was paramount to mere party considerations, as shown in his vote against the bill.

Your Committee, in surrendering the trust which has been confided to them, cannot but regret that they have been unable to avert the evil which you sent them to oppose. They can fairly claim, that with an eye single to your interests, and no personal end to subserve, they have been to your behalf, faithful, if not sagacious,—industrious, if not successful.

WIRT DEXTER,	PETER PAGE,
THOS. B. BRYAN,	GRANT GOODRICH,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,	E. C. LARNED,
GEO. W. GAGE,	W. H. CASTER,
P. W. GATES,	FREDERICK TUTTLE,
J. L. SCRIPPS,	L. P. HILLIARD,
L. B. OTIS,	A. C. HESSING,
JOHN SEARS,	W. C. PARSONS,
T. W. BAXTER,	H. W. CASTER,
GEO. F. FOSTER,	H. F. WAITE,
JAMES H. REES,	Committee.

Col. Van Arman moved the acceptance of the report. The motion prevailed.

Hon. E. C. Larned moved the appointment of a committee of twelve to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Carried, and the Chair appointed E. C. Larned, J. H. Muhlke, M. F. Tuley, Philip Conley, Peter Reis, W. H. King, Ald. McRoy, Enos Ayres, Thomas Lonergan, Frederick Letz, P. W. Gates, John F. Sendelbach; and Sanford Johnson was added.

COL. VAN ARMAN.

Colonel John Van Arman was loudly called for. He did not know that much could be said, for men seldom entertained a long grudge against successful rogues. Their gained consequence enabled them to live down opposition. Great cities had been called "sores on the body politic;" the charge was true. They were generally governed by their worst men. Honest men did not care to run primary meetings and the rogues controlled them. People were patriotic in great things, but they did not exercise a sufficient amount of care in lesser—in municipal—matters. Hence the worst of men represented a city. He needed not to tell them that they had sent a mean set of men to Springfield. When he went down there and saw the men he had to talk to, he had very little hope, for they were a bad looking set of people, utterly unworthy of confidence, of diminutive intellectual stature. But it was the fault of the people. The Legislature was not so much to blame for having acted out their own natures. The people were to blame for electing them. Yet he could not believe that the people of Chicago could be permanently tied down, bound hand and foot, even by wealthy men. All he wanted of them was to be willing to work in the matter, to take up the cudgels with these men and fight for half a century if necessary. [Applause.] It was not simply the loss of money, nor even the insult, but they must remember that if this monstrous power were allowed to hold what they had acquired, the people might bid adieu to all hopes of controlling their own municipal affairs. It was the power of corruption put into the hands of these men which was most to be feared. If they could control a whole Legislature, the chances were in favor of their being able to corrupt the Common Council; indeed, it was hinted that the Aldermen had been manipulated already. What remained to the people to do was to set themselves on in order and to signify their will so strongly as that no Aldermen would dare to vote for the ceding away of the popular rights. He knew it was hard to ask them to mark men who had robbed the city of millions; if they had robbed a poor man of five dollars he would be a thief, but in an enlightened and fashionable community like this it would be going too far to ask that they be branded as thieves and robbers. The estimation in which those men should be held who had robbed not only us but our children, he would leave it for them to determine. They had been aided and abetted in their villainy by those who had been elected to fill offices in the gift of the people, by many officers. [Name them.] He had heard Church and Lombard mentioned, and had been informed that the U. S. Marshal and District Attorneys in both Districts had both advocated it. He could not say that these men had been bribed, but he did believe that a man who would aid in such a scheme voluntarily was a worse villain than he who accepted a bribe. What had been the consideration? [Greenbacks.] Oh! that was not necessary. There was such a thing as log-rolling; the members of one section agreeing to a scheme of villainy in another district, on condition that the compliment be returned. He had heard it broadly hinted that several measures of this nature had been taken hold of. What, then, was their duty? They could secure their rights only by eschewing party. He did not mean that in some great emergency parties should not be formed, but as it did present itself, the occasion passed, the party lines should be dropped and the politician give place to the citizen. Raising a party cry, a few unprincipled men controlled elections and put their creatures into office, who then turned round and did their master's service. Unless they abjured party and elected none but honest men to office, nothing could save them from being ever after controlled in everything by the horse railroad interest. It was not asking too much of them; it was as easy to vote for a good man as a bad one. If they would assert their rights, he would risk all the harm that horse railroad companies could do them. But if they did not, there was little hope for them. He would not attempt to dictate any specific mode of action. He was never good in caucus, in fact never attended them. But if they would all take as a personal insult what had been done to them, their victory was certain. He had not much interest in the city, but he was always against all these wrongs, and would agree to fight in every court without fee or reward that or any other swindle. He would agree never to support any one of the corporators or the men who had voted this swindle through, and if it were ever in his power to do one of them a favor he would rather do it to the worst villain that ever disgraced a penitentiary, unless they gave up voluntarily their iniquitous plunder. [Cheers.] They might see from that that he did not intend to be beaten. Alone he could not do much, but pulling altogether they might do a great deal—gain their point in much less than ten years. They must continue to fight it—nurse their wrath, to keep it warm till they could act. They could expect no aid from the Legislature, for that body could not now alter it; but they could fight it for the present in the Courts; they could reform the Common Council, if that needed to be done. Nobody yet knew how much that Common Council has done which is now made perpetual, but they could take care that nothing further was done in that direction. It might be well to appoint a committee to investigate and see what were the contracts already entered into by the Council, and what measures were in embryo. But for the far distant future they must remember these men, paste up their names for reference, and note them thoroughly. To resist oppression is the noblest prerogative given to man, and no set of men had been more oppressed than the present people of Chicago. The newspapers too, which had been bribed, the Times and Journal, and all others which had advocated that measure, their editors were ruffians and robbers and deserved to be kicked out of society. [Loud applause.] The man who could say that "five-sixths" of the people were in favor of that swindle was unworthy to be recognized in society. They should ignore the teachings of such papers as had been bought up by these men. What would they think of the veracity of those men who, whether verbally or in writing, said that any considerable portion of the people were in favor of that swindle? Such papers should be kicked out of their houses. He had not intimated yet one-half of what he would do to resist that oppression, but he would say there was no power that could resist the firm, determined, persistent action of near 200,000 citizens. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. E. C. Larned from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the people of Chicago will continue to resist by all lawful means, the consummation of the outrage sought to be imposed upon them by an act of the Illinois Legislature entitled "An Act concerning Horse Railways in the city of Chicago," and we pledge ourselves to unremitting vigilance and unceasing effort in meeting and combating the scheme at every step, in our political action, in our political tribunals, and in every manner in which American citizens may lawfully oppose an alarming invasion of their rights and liberties.

Resolved, That in view of the unparalleled outrage which has been imposed upon the city and public of Chicago by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, by the mere force of numbers without and against all reason and argument, all justice and right, by which they have been deprived of franchises valued at millions of dollars, and against the solemn written protest of nine thousand of her citizens, and the most emphatic expression of the will of her people in mass meeting assembled, contrary to the votes of a majority of her own delegates, and over the veto of the Chief Magistrate of the State, and in violation of the Constitution itself, our city has been delivered over for three-quarters of a century, bound and shackled, to the tender mercies of a mammoth monopoly, vested by this legislation with the exclusive control of all her streets, an event unprecedented in the legislation of the State, and utterly without any excuse or justification, and with no other result than to enrich a few private individuals at the expense of the whole community,—that we feel that when there is any power strong enough to consummate such an outrage upon popular rights, and such a gigantic scheme of corporate monopoly as this; that the rights and liberties of the people are in danger, and we are called upon to act at once; and that all good and true men should unite to arrest the tide of fraud and corruption, which is sweeping over our State and Municipal affairs before it is too late.

Resolved, That in view of the alarming dangers which threaten us [illegible] without regard to their previous party connections or opinions.

Resolved, That a committee of one hundred citizens be appointed by the chairman of the meeting, whose duty it should be to organize forthwith a proper movement for uniting in some suitable and efficient organization the good and true men in our city, of all political parties, without reference to their former political connections, in such manner as to promote the election to our municipal offices of capable and honest men in every department of the city government, which committee shall report their action at some future meeting to be called by them, and we hereby pledge ourselves, one and all, to stand by them, in any suitable movement they shall inaugurate, to secure the control of our municipal affairs to men in whose fidelity to duty, personal ability and moral worth the people can repose with confidence.

Resolved, That the people of Chicago will cherish in abiding honor and affection the name of Richard J. Oglesby. Exposed to influences more powerful than were ever before combined in this State, to induce the Executive to approve of an unjust monopoly, he has stood immovable and unapproachable; opposing the zeal, the integrity of an honest heart to every appliance and solicitation brought to bear upon him, and in opposition to wishes and appeals of personal and political friends, and to all the power of a mammoth corporation, he has interposed his executive veto to arrest and (so far as was in his power) to prevent the consummation of what he believed to be a wrong and outrage upon the people of Chicago. By his lofty independence and incorruptible integrity of purpose, he has added new luster to a name already illustrious; he has shown that the gallant soldier, whose grand heroism has been displayed upon many a battle field, is as loyal to truth and duty and the right as he has ever been to the cause of his country. All honor to the name of Richard J. Oglesby.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Chicago are hereby tendered to J. D. Ward, Senator, and to William Jackson, Representative from Cook county, who from first to last have condemned and voted against this measure, and to George Strong and Alexander Stevenson, Representatives from Cook county, who from the time they fully understood its effect, did all in their power to procure its veto by the Governor, and to prevent its becoming a law; and especially for the strong and effective speeches made by Mr. Ward in the Senate and Mr. Stevenson in the House against the bill on its final passage. Although their efforts to defeat the bill were unsuccessful the people will not fail to appreciate and reward them.

Resolved, That we have no words in which adequately to express the indignation which we feel towards those of the Representatives from this county, who, by voting for this bill on its final passage, gave their support and influence to the consummation of this great outrage upon the city of Chicago. That as long as this gigantic monopoly, which their votes have aided to fasten for three-quarters of a century upon the city whose interests they have so shamelessly betrayed, shall endure, the names of Francis A. Eastman, Nathan W. Huntley, and Andrew H. Dolton, will be remembered as the betrayers of the interests and rights entrusted to them by their constituents. Every added year that this great monopoly shall continue, will serve only to increase and deepen the righteous indignation and just contempt with which they will be regarded by an outraged and defrauded people.

Resolved, That the conduct of A. B. Cook, a representative from Cook county, in withholding from the committee of citizens his hearty co-operation and influence in procuring the defeat of the Horse Railway bill, (although he recorded his vote against it,) does not meet our approval; that the people of Chicago had the right to expect that every honest man who represented her interests in the General Assembly so soon as the full effect and operation of this law was made known to him, would give his best efforts and services to effect its defeat, and they are unable to understand how any motives, except such as ought not to influence a Representative, could prevent the prompt and full discharge of such duty; and for like reasons, they disapprove of the course of Edward S. Isham, a Representative from Cook county, and especially for his remarks upon the final passage of this bill, apologizing to its friends for his inability to go with them in its support, while he uttered no word of condemnation against the bill itself. The course of both these members upon this measure has not been such as to merit or secure the confidence and respect of their constituents.

Resolved, That in behalf of the people of Chicago, we hereby tender our most hearty thanks to those members of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate, who gave their services, their influence, and their votes, to accomplish the defeat of this iniquitous measure, and especially to Mr. Childs of DuPage, for most valuable services, and to Mr. Niles, Mr. Strevello, and Mr. McCoy, for their most able and cogent arguments and appeals to the House against this bill on its final passage.

Resolved, That the moral courage, manly independence and personal integrity evinced by Mr. Hill, a Democratic representative in the House, and Mr. Reilly, in the Senate, in breaking away from party and political associates of the Democratic party, and solitary and alone among the members of that party in their respective Houses recording their votes against the measure, entitle them to enduring honor. They have shown themselves to be honest and true men, and will be remembered by the people of Chicago as men whom no party or personal considerations could induce to vote for a measure which they believed to be wrong.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be printed in suitable form, duly authenticated by the President and Secretary, and be forwarded to the Governor of the State and to the members of the General Assembly; and that the report of the proceedings of the committee of citizens sent to Springfield, with the accompanying documents, be printed in pamphlet form and a sufficient number of copies of the same be distributed among the citizens, and some copies thereof be deposited with the Chicago Historical Society, that an abiding record of the acts and doings by which this great wrong was consummated, with a truthful account of the official conduct of our representatives upon this measure, may be preserved for future reference.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. Joslyn, a Republican member of the House from McHenry, in seeking immediately after the announcement of the special order of the House of Representatives, by moving the previous question to cut off all possibility of debate upon this iniquitous bill and thereby deprive the people of the largest city in the State, upon a measure concerning only their local interests, of even the opportunity of hearing the objections stated to a bill which had been vetoed by the Republican Governor of the State, upon the gravest reasons, deserves the strongest condemnation, and affords the most convincing evidence of the fact that the advocates of the measure had nothing so much to dread as its free discussion.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of obtaining from the citizens the needful funds to defray the expenses of the Citizens' Committee at Springfield, and also for carrying into full effect the plans and objects set forth in these resolutions.

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to the interests of our city that the Common Council should understand that the people are unalterably opposed to any further grants or concessions of power or privilege to the horse railway companies, whose grasping scheme of monopoly has just been consummated into a legislative enactment, or to any increase of fare upon their roads, or to any grant of permission to them to occupy any street from which they are now prohibited by law or contract; and that any attempt so to do, or to surrender or to extend or enlarge any existing right, franchise or privilege by whomsoever the same shall be attempted, will be regarded by the people with indignant condemnation as an inexcusable and iniquitous betrayal of the most important interests of their constituents.

The reading of the resolutions was received with frequent applause. Governor Oglesby, and the members of both houses who had voted against the bill on the final passage, were cheered repeatedly. Its friends received a large share of execration at each allusion to them.

On motion of J. Y. Scammon, Esq., the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

J. W. Waughop moved that the Committee of five above mentioned be authorized to print these reports and resolutions, with the names of all those who had voted for and advocated the measure, in pamphlet form, and distribute ten thousand copies for the information of the public. Carried.

WIRT DEXTER.

Wirt Dexter, Esq., was called for and said he would speak but a few words. Jerome Beecher met Col. Van Arman at Springfield and asked him if they had any horse railroads in California. The Colonel replied, "Yes, we had, but they encroached on the rights of the people, and the people pulled up the tracks, burned the cars, and hung the conductors." Mr. Dexter then alluded to the course of the Journal in the horse railroad matter. He then read the speech of Senator Eastman on the measure, illustrating in its course with a great many pleasant allusions and anecdotes, which brought down the house. Eastman gave an assumed description of the method of getting up a meeting in Chicago, with twenty cents a line in the papers and band wagons in the streets; that was exactly the way in which Eastman got down to Springfield. The speaker gave a humorous description of Dalton, and said that when he saw that gentleman in the House he asked forgiveness for having voted for him. He confessed himself to have been verdant in Springfield. He heard one of those Representatives say that the introduction of the cattle yard bill by moulded men was a very good thing for the Legislature. Personally, he cared little for the horse railways; he had learned, in the lumber regions, to go afoot, and he intended to do it. But he had one insuperable objection to the bill—it puts money and influence into the pockets and hands of men who have not earned it. It was well enough for them to cry out that the fight is over, and that they may as well be friends. That is the cry of the thief when detected in the act of carrying off his plunder. They did not propose to make friends with these parties until they had laid down their ill-gotten powers at the feet of an outraged people.

HON. E. C. LARNED.

Mr. Larned had been one of those verdant gentlemen who went to Springfield on the Committee. He had not supposed it possible that the measure would have been passed over the veto of the Governor and against the remonstrance of nine thousand citizens. How came it about that such a measure was passed? The Legislature did not dare to accept their offer of referring the question to the people. The Committee laid upon the desk of every member of the Legislature a copy of a proposition guaranteeing the sum of one million dollars for the franchises thus given away gratuitously. Col. Niles had said in the halls of the Capitol: "If greenbacks could jingle, their music would drown the voices of the speakers." The learned counsel who drafted the argument just put forth by the railroad interest, declares that "the Governor was mistaken in pronouncing the railroad company a mammoth corporation. The truth was, there were four corporations. Their conflicting interests would bring about a healthy competition!"

Every mile of railway in Chicago was laid under the charter of the City Railway. The bill incorporating the old company was admirably framed to secure the rights of the city. They must organize so strongly as to secure an incorruptible Mayor and Common Council. They would make this railway company regret that they ever attempted this outrage. No corporation could withstand the majesty of an outraged public. They demanded but simple justice, and would force the monopolists to surrender their charter to the just restrictions of the city.

The Chairman announced as the Finance Committee Messrs. E. Ayres, J. W. Waughop, Peter Page, G. Foster, and Fernando Jones.

OMNIBUSES.

Mr. P. W. Gates offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of lines of omnibuses on every street where the cars run, and we pledge ourselves to patronize them in preference to the cars.

One gentleman immediately offered to give $1,000 toward this project. He was at once followed by a second offer of $5,000 for the same purpose.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEBT AND RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Elder's Third Lecture on Political Economy.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, Dr. Elder last evening delivered at Metropolitan Hall the third of his course of lectures on political economy. On being introduced by H. M. Shepard, President of the Association, Dr. Elder said:

The privilege of lecturing for four successive evenings was conceded to him because he could spare but a few days from his legitimate duties. He appreciated the forbearance of his auditors, and would endeavor to make the concession mutual.

On October 31, the public debt was $2,017,099,000. For the fiscal year the interest would be [illegible]. Of this interest $67,000,000 were payable in gold, and $23,000,000 in currency. [illegible] greatest burden will be in June, 1865, when it will reach 3 6-10 per cent of our annual product. The load was as nothing to the young Republic. Sweep away the acquired values of the Union, and the resources of the country, combined with the energy of the nation, would, in one generation, blot out the memory of the catastrophe. The enormous debt of 1838 was wholly paid off in nineteen years. Should the war end by June next, the burden of our debt would be but 1 7-10 per cent on our product in 1860.

The subject for this evening is "Money, Prices, Wages, and Taxes." The lecture will be delivered under the patronage of our new institution—The Stock Exchange.

RECRUITING.

Enlistments—Bounties—Sub-Districts out of the Draft—Estimated Deficits.

The publication, in yesterday's Tribune, of the estimated quota of the sub-districts of Cook county, under the call of December 19th, 1864, for 300,000 men, affected our people very much as would a thirteen-inch shell dropped in the public square from a mortar boat anchored off the harbor. There was great astonishment at the magnitude of the contingent required, and many were running to and fro and anxiously asking "What shall we do to escape the draft to come?"

One other effect was plainly perceptible, and that was a more general disposition on the part of the citizens of the wards to contribute liberally of their substance to avert the threatened conscription. Several wards which have not as yet been represented in this market, were present by their committee, and to-day will compete freely for volunteers. The Tenth and Sixteenth Wards enlisted the bulk of the thirty-nine men recruited yesterday, at prices ranging from $495 to $500.

Certain strictures appeared in our issue of yesterday, concerning the action of the War Fund Committee, which on investigation we believe to be hardly warranted by the facts. The truth is, but one member of the War Fund Committee has been engaged in recruiting at all. Since engaging in this business he has drawn no per diem for his services, and has merely acted as a clerk to the Committee. He has since withdrawn altogether.

The following was the condition of credits on the books of the County War Fund Committee at dark last evening:

First Ward	1	Hanover	8
Second	6	Hyde Park	8
Third	0	Jefferson	14
Fourth	8	Lake	11
Fifth	0	Lake View	12
Sixth	0	Lemont	0
Seventh	0	Leyden	17
Eighth	0	Lyons	16
Ninth	11	Maine	13
Tenth	18	New Trier	20
Eleventh	0	Niles	9
Twelfth	0	Northfield	15
Thirteenth	4	Orland	13
Fourteenth	74	Palatine	14
Fifteenth	52	Palos	0
Sixteenth	64	Proviso	17
Barrington	15	Rich	10
Bloom	13	Schaumberg	15
Bremen	13	Thornton	7
Calumet	0	Wheeling	19
Cicero	17	Worth	14
Elk Grove	16		
Evanston	13	Total	597

We republish the list of the towns which have filled their quotas under the last call, basing our statement upon the estimate already published:

Sub Dist.	Towns.	Enlisted.	Quota.
1st	Barrington	15	11
3d	Wheeling	19	19
4th	Northfield	15	14
7th	Schaumberg	15	11
8th	Elk Grove	16	13
9th	Maine	13	13
11th	Leyden	17	11
13th	Proviso	17	17
14th	Cicero	17	17
16th	Lake	11	11
21st	Orland	13	10
22d	Bremen	13	13
43d	Lake View	12	8
44th	Hyde Park	8	6

The following table will show the number required from each sub-district of the county which has not yet filled its quota:

Sub Dist.	Town or Ward.	Quota.	No. Enlisted.	Deficit.
2d	Palatine	17	14	3
5th	Evanston	15	13	2
6th	Hanover	11	8	3
10th	Niles	10	9	1
12th	Jefferson	20	14	6
15th	Lyons	18	16	2
17th	Lemont	18	0	18
18th	Palos	7	0	7
19th	Worth	15	14	1
20th	Calumet	19	0	19
23d	Thornton	18	7	11
24th	Rich	13	10	3
25th	Bloom	14	12	2
26th	First Ward	407	1	406
27th	Second Ward	255	5	250
28th	Third Ward	228	0	228
29th	Fourth Ward	136	8	128
30th	Fifth Ward	175	0	175
31st	Sixth Ward	152	0	152
32d	Seventh Ward	205	1	204
33d	Eighth Ward	105	0	105
34th	Ninth Ward	130	11	119
35th	Tenth Ward	205	18	187
36th	Eleventh Ward	254	0	254
37th	Twelfth Ward	128	4	124
38th	Thirteenth Ward	91	1	90
39th	Fourteenth Ward	117	74	43
40th	Fifteenth Ward	210	52	158
41st	Sixteenth Ward	290	64	226
42d	New Trier	11	10	1

ACCIDENT ON THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN ROAD.—The westward bound train on the Michigan Southern Road, due here at noon on Wednesday, was thrown from the track near Jonesville, Mich., about 6 A. M., by a broken rail. The locomotive and baggage car passed safely over, but the succeeding four coaches were precipitated down an embankment of twenty feet. Two of them made two complete summersets, and were smashed into kindling wood. The other two performed one revolution and a half, and halted bottom upwards and smashed to pieces. The sleeping car remained on the track, the coupling having given way. The engineer saw the broken rail when close upon it, and had time to reverse his engine and bring the train to a sudden halt.

There were about forty to fifty passengers in each coach, who suddenly found themselves, first pitched forward on their heads by the shock, and the next instant tumbling head over heels down the hill, mixed up with broken seats, cushions, carpet sacks, stoves and fuel, and landing on their heads. Most of the passengers were more or less bruised, but it is positively affirmed that no lives were lost. Mr. Charles W. Wise, of Lockhaven, Pa., was too seriously injured to continue his voyage. Mr. A. L. Fleming, of Ithaca, N. Y., was bruised on the head and face, and Mr. Halstead, of Coldwater, Mich., was slightly hurt in the head. The passengers arrived here at seven o'clock last evening, when they were assigned quarters at the hotels by Mr. S. C. Hough, General Passenger Agent.

FLAX CULTURE AND CLEANING.—The high price and the scarcity of cotton is gradually leading agriculturists in this section to turn their attention to the culture of flax. Probably more flax has been raised in the West since the inception of the rebellion than was raised for twenty years immediately preceding. In order to permanently develop this interest, it is proposed to establish and operate flax mills at different points in the Northwest, where crops of about 3,000 acres of good thickly sown flax can be contracted for annually.

S. A. Clemens & Co., whose office is with Walworth, Hubbard & Co., No. 225, Lake street, have the control of an improved machine whereby the reduction and cleansing of the fibre is vastly cheapened. This machine they do not propose to sell, but they do propose to join proper parties in putting these machines in operation, and carry on the flax business with them on the basis of an equal division of net profits. Several of the machines are already in operation on these terms, and paying well. Here is an excellent opportunity for men of capital and energy to lay the foundation of a fortune, and at the same time develop an important branch of agriculture. To such we commend the advertisement of Messrs. Clemens in another column.

THE FORGERY CASE.—Charles W. Lane, charged with the forgery of a father's consent for the enlistment of his son, was brought into the Police Court, yesterday, but his examination was postponed until to-day, bail being fixed at $500. He states that he acted as the agent of E. P. Moulton, of Jackson, and that Slater gave his verbal consent for the enlistment of the boy, but that in offering him he found his written consent necessary, and he thought it no harm to write out what he had told him verbally. The boy, he said, was to have $475, and $125 was to have been divided between him and Moulton. The case comes up at 9 o'clock to-day.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Wednesday night a man from Milwaukee named Andrew Berwick was assaulted by a hack driver whose name is unknown, knocked down and his leg broken. The injured man was considerably intoxicated, and got into the hack, which was standing in front of Uhlich's block, on North Clark street, when the driver took him out and maltreated him in a most shameful manner, breaking his leg just below the knee. He was then left lying helpless upon the street, until found by the police and taken to Wright's Hotel. Mr. Berwick was in the employ of Murphy & Co.

BONDS AUTHORIZED.—A. B. Johnson, Esq., of the War Fund Committee, yesterday received a dispatch from Springfield, announcing that the bill authorizing the issue of bonds by Cook Co., to the amount rendered necessary by the action of the Board of Supervisors, had passed both houses of the Legislature. Yesterday county scrip was selling at 75 cents. To-day it should, and probably will, bring 95 cents.

ASSESSING THE DRAYMEN.—The office of the Assessor of Internal Revenue was crowded yesterday with draymen, expressmen, baggagemen, etc., giving in their names for taxation under the Internal Revenue Law. They came forward readily, no class being more prompt when called upon.

DRAFT ASSOCIATIONS.—A meeting of the various Ward Draft Associations was held at the Court House last evening, but owing to the fact that but six of the wards of the city were represented, it was concluded to defer action until Monday night next, when a meeting will be held at the Circuit Court Room.

FEMALE SOLDIERS.—A female in soldiers clothing yesterday morning made application for enlistment at one of the recruiting stations in the Court House Square. Her sex was speedily detected. She had served one year with honor in a Wisconsin regiment.

MILITARY.—A company of 101 men recruited in Whiteside county, was on Wednesday organized in Camp Fry as follows: Captain, Frank Clendenin; First Lieut., George H. Fry; Second Lieut., W. H. H. Jones.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. W. D. Whipple, of the Army of the Southwest, is stopping at the Sherman House.

Extortion of the Gas Company.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Is there no remedy for the extortion practised by the Gas Company of this city? I am so unfortunate as to be dependent on that Company the current month in an establishment which I have recently purchased, and am required to keep a perpetual deposit with them of thirty dollars, as a security that some fifteen dollars or more will be paid each month. Why should this Company be allowed to practice this species of extortion on citizens, when all other manufacturers and tradesmen are compelled to take the common risks of payment, and thus fleece out of the pockets of consumers a large amount of capital, on which they can realize a good interest? There is no justice in it, and it strikes me, there ought to be power sufficient in this community to break down such rapacity.

A SUBSCRIBER.

In addition to what the writer says, the inquiry might be made, by what legal right does the Gas Company charge consumers $3.50 per 1,000 feet, when their agreement with the city restricts them to $2.50. When did they get the authority to raise their prices forty per cent? Ed.

The Star Piano.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 19, 1865.

A. M. McPhail & Co.:

DEAR SIRS: The beautiful piano purchased from you for the use of this institution is pronounced by professional and amateur musicians "splendid." Whenever allowed to speak for itself, it is admired by all who hear it. I need not particularize, but in every respect its excellence justifies the high praise that has been bestowed upon it as it seems to combine every quality essential to entitle it to rank with the best of instruments. I most cheerfully recommend your pianos to all who desire to purchase.

[illegible]

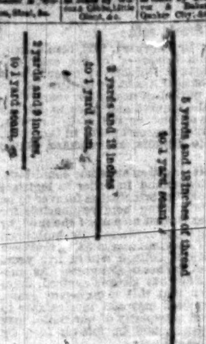
[illegible] constantly increasing, and it is with difficulty that they meet the wants of their customers.

LOCAL MATTERS.

GOLD AT 200! THREAD AT 12 CENTS PER SPOOL! and Three Sewing Machine Stitches in the Market. WHICH STITCH REQUIRES THE LEAST THREAD!

This question, rightly or wrongly decided by the people, will involve a gain or loss of from $10 to $100 per annum, according to the sewing done upon a single machine. An individual, family or manufacturer using or about to purchase a sewing machine to use, will consult with no ordinary interest the following diagram, which appeared in the correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 20, 1865:

The Comparative Quantity of Thread used by different Sewing Machines.



NOTE.—To test the accuracy of the measurement in the above diagram, one should cause a yard or a fractional part of a yard of seam to be well sewed with the different stitches (as would be done for wear), upon the same cloth, with like threads and length of stitches.

CAUTION!

The thread used to make the LOCK STITCH should be measured before being sewed, as a seam sewed with the LOCK STITCH cannot be raveled out, while the same seams of the SINGLE THREAD CHAIN or DOUBLE THREAD CHAIN STITCHES can be raveled out, and the thread thus used afterwards measured. fe5-h319-1t-SU,M,W,F

Ninth Ward Draft Association—Last Call.—At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Draft Association held at the Skating Park on last Wednesday evening, it was voted to keep the books open until next Monday evening. It was also unanimously voted to publish a list of the names of all persons in the Ward who do not show sufficient interest in filling up the quota of the Ward to become members of the Association. If all united, it would be easy to clear the Ward of the draft. As it is, the draft may come; and the Association pledges itself to furnish substitutes only to its members. This is the last call. Next Monday night the books will close. Let all who wish to be saved from the draft pay in their $25 at once. Matters of importance will be brought before the Association at its next meeting on Monday evening. Let all be present. The draft is close at hand. feb10-h504-1t

Save Your Matches and buy the Champion Gas Cigar and Lamp Lighters. Price only 20c. per bunch of 1,000. By the doz. at $1.25.

Wood Tooth Picks for Hotels and Restaurants, at greatly reduced price, 25 cts per box of 2,500. Noble's Notion and Toy Bazaar, 175, Lake St., sole agency of Champion Tooth Pick and Lighter Company. feb10-h519-3t

Remarkable Extraction of a Cancer.—We were shown a cancer that was taken from the side of the face of a young man from Battle Creek, on Monday, Jan. 23d, by Dr. Hinchman, of this city. It is the largest we ever saw. The Doctor informs us that he usually takes them out in from four to eight days, with so little pain to the patient that they will not lose their usual sleep during the operation.—*Detroit Tribune*. fe10-h578-1t-D&W.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup.—Quiet and soothes Pain, cures Canker, Sore Mouth and Diptheria. H. Scovill, Gen'l Agent, 78 Randolph street, Chicago. fe9-9t

GOLD AT 200! THREAD AT 12 CENTS A SPOOL. THREE STITCHES AND MACHINES IN MARKET.—The WILLCOX & GIBBS still commands a higher PREMIUM than the gold, or its competitors! The diagram elsewhere given, teaches what few now need to learn, that "EXTREMES SHOULD BE AVOIDED." An investigation shows a thousand conclusive reasons why the people prefer the "GOLDEN MEAN," in quantity of thread, the "Twisted Loop Stitch," made only by the Willcox & Gibbs, and the Willcox & Gibbs machine. It uses just thread enough to make an elastic and durable seam, and everybody can manage it at once.

NOTE.—Purchasers, not operators, should do the testing.

Caution.—Avoid the waste, machinists and engineers incident to the extremes. fe8-h378-3t W&F

The Only Remedy.—Those who suffer foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offense that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the Fragrant Sozodont will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet. Sold by all druggists. fe6-h169-3t-M-W-F

A Jewel.—Sozodont purifies, Sozodont beautifies, Sozodont electrifies, Sozodont gratifies all who use it. Sold by all Druggists and perfumers. ja30-g697-3t-nw&f

Dr. Webster, now permanently located at 104 South Clark street, treats all private diseases and diseases of a sexual nature in both sexes. Dr. W. has 10 separate rooms, where any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. P. O. Box 3294. All letters containing stamp answered promptly.

To the Editor of the Journal:

In reply to a letter of inquiry with regard to Dr. Webster, I would say Dr. W. had the exclusive charge of the venereal department of my Hospital for three years, and during that time treated successfully over 3000 patients. I cheerfully recommend him to those needing the services of a first class physician.

A. McDOWELL,
Principal of McDowell's Hospital,
fe7-h273-3t St. Louis, Mo.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—Renews the hair, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents it from falling off, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best hair preparation in the world. Try it. For sale by all Druggists, and by H. Scovill, 78 Randolph street, Wholesale Agent for the Northwest. fe7-h321-3w

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jan17e304-1m

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9—Midnight.

The stock market is without special activity. The results of Grant's advance is variously interpreted, and the market is held in suspense under the expectation of news of a further movement.

Railroad speculation is strong on New York roads, but heavy and lower on Western roads. Government stocks were in good demand and steady. State bonds quiet and steady. The coal list is steady. Cumberland stood the highest.

Gold speculation was very quiet, both bulls and bears waiting for further military news.

Money is abundant at 6 per cent.

Foreign exchange lower.

Petroleum stock steady and quiet. Sales of Germania, 90c; Knickerbocker, 75c; Oceanic, 4.65; Hendrick, 14.00; Lock, 4.00; U. S. 28.50; Cherry Run, 90; Buchanan, firm; Webster, 160.

Very little is doing in the Petroleum market. Crude is dull and heavy at 48@49c; Refined, in bond, 85@87c, and Free 95@98c.

LATER.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange gold was 212. 5-20s, new, 105¾; 10-40s, 102¾; N. Y. C., 113; Erie, 74¾; Hudson, 108¾; Reading, 108; M. S., 69; I. C., 118; Pittsburg, 82½; Toledo, 114½; R. I., 94½; N. W., 38¾; do preferred, 61¾; Fort Wayne, 98¾; C. & M. cert. 27¾; Cumberland, 54¾; Quicksilver, 87; Mariposa, 10½.

Stocks very dull and transactions small. Gold steady. Sales at 2.11¾.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1865.

TOBACCO—Sales green and damp lugs at $7.10; factory lugs, $8.10@9.00; common shipping lugs, $15.75@17.00; medium do, $18.25@21.50; good do, $24.75; good manufacturing leaf, $30.00@38.75.

FLOUR—Active but unchanged; sales double extra at $9.50; single extra delivered at $8.15; single extra at $8.20; super at $6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales common fall at $1.70@1.80; fair, $1.82@1.87 ₱ bu. Corn unchanged; sales mixed at $1.20; white, $1.22@1.30 ₱ bu. Oats active; sales at 87½@88c, and 91c; 50 sks at 93c ₱ bu. Rye dull; sales 50 sks at $1.30 ₱ bu. Barley—Sales 50 sks poor fall at $1.30, and $1.35@1.75 ₱ bu.

PROVISIONS—Sales sugar cured hams at 22½c; 9 tres at 23¼c ₱ lb.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 9.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts [illegible] bu. Market higher and more doing; sale 32,500 bu No. 1 Spring in store at [illegible]; 1,000 bu do do at $1.49½; [illegible] at $1.49¼. Oats nominally unchanged, with sales at [illegible] delivered. Corn, held higher. Barley unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmer and 25@50c higher. Receipts better.

PROVISIONS—Firm and sellers ask an advance.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9.

COTTON—Dull and scarcely so firm, at 87@88c for middling.

FLOUR—State and western a shade firmer, with rather more doing, at $9.05@9.65 for extra state; $10.55@11.00 for R. H. O., and $11.05@11.75 for trade brands—market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Dull, heavy and lower. Western at $2.28@2.30.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Good No 2 Chicago spring at $2.15; No 1 Milwaukee club at $2.26. Corn firm for old and dull for new; old mixed western nominal at $1.87@1.90. Oats firmer and very quiet; western quoted at $1.11@1.11½—one load reported sold at the latter price.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal at 48@49c for crude; 68@70c for refined in bond, and 90@95c for refined free.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. The auction sale of Savannah to-day [illegible]. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet. Sales of Cuba at 18½@19½c, and 30 hhds Havana at 20c. Molasses dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm with a fair demand. Sales at [illegible] for new Mess; $34.75@35.50 for '63 do cash and regular way, closing at $36.00 for Mess; $33.00@34.00 for Prime and $35.50 for Prime Mess; also 2000 bbls new Mess for February and March, at seller and buyers' option at $37.00@37.50. Beef quiet and steady. Dressed Hogs firm at 16@16½c for Western. Bacon in fair demand. Sales of Cumberland Cut, part to arrive, at 20@20½c. Lard firm. Sales at 22@22½c; also 250 tcs for the last half of February at 21½c. Butter is selling at 33@45c for Ohio and 40@50c for State. Cheese quiet at 18c for common to prime.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9.

MONEY—Market easy at 6@7 per cent, chiefly at the inside rate.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 109@109¼.

GOLD—Without decided change, opening at 213⅝ and declining to 211¼ and closing at 211⅞.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Steady.

STOCKS—Firm. Rock Island, 95¾; M. & P. du Chien, [illegible]; Ft. Wayne, 98¾; M. S., 69¼; Ill. Cen. Scrip, 118; C. & N. W., 38½; do pfd, 61½; N. Y. C., 112¼; Erie, 73½; Hudson, 108¾; Reading, 108; C. & P., 81; Quicksilver, 88¾; Mo. 6's, 67; U. S. 10-40 Coupons, 102¾; U. S. 5-20 Coupons, 108¾; [illegible] Coupons, 110½.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 9.

FLOUR—Government awarded contracts for 7,500 bbls flour, at $10.00@10.50. There is but little export demand. Sales of super at $9.00@9.75, and extra at $10.00@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull. Red $2.32, white $2.65@2.75. Corn declining.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Crude, 48c. Refined in bond, 66c. Free, 86@90c.

WHISKY—Firm at $2.30.

Baltimore Market.

[illegible] Wheat firm. Kentucky white, $2.85. Corn declining. [illegible]

WHISKY—Firm at $2.29@2.30.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a.m.	*5:45 p.m.
Night Express	*4:30 p.m.	*6:00 a.m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*4:00 p.m.	*3:15 p.m.
Woodstock Accom.	*5:30 p.m.	*8:35 a.m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Fulton and Iowa	7:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Dixon	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*5:30 a.m.	*8:45 p.m.
Detroit Express	‡5:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a.m.	*11:00 p.m.
Night Express	‡5:30 p.m.	12:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*5:30 a.m.	*11:00 p.m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p.m.	*11:00 a.m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p.m.	*11:00 p.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a.m.	*12:30 p.m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	‡5:30 p.m.	*11:00 p.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	4:00 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Day Express	*5:00 a.m.	*11:00 p.m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Night Express	*10:10 p.m.	*12:30 p.m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	*10:10 p.m.	*11:00 p.m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	1:35 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	3:50 a.m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p.m.	7:05 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
" N. York via Allenton	10:10 p.m.	10:00 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:27 p.m.	12:00 m.	6:45 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
" Washington	10:10 p.m.	10:35 a.m.	5:10 p.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:00 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a.m.	*10:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	*10:05 p.m.	*6:30 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p.m.	*9:20 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a.m.	*8:00 a.m.
" "	*12:10 p.m.	*1:45 p.m.
" "	*5:35 p.m.	*5:55 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	12:00 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Night Express	7:30 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	9:45 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:50 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a.m.	*2:45 p.m.
Express	*4:20 p.m.	*12:25 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:35 p.m.	8:50 a.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Red Jacket Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from either of these loathsome diseases, will find a sure cure by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly free from all those drugs and poisons usually put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to
BENNETT PIETERS & CO.
21 River Street, Chicago.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Box office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10th,
BENEFIT OF OLIVE LOGAN.
Legitimate success of the
FELON'S DAUGHTER.
EVELINE ... MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Remember the Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON
THE FELON'S DAUGHTER
Saturday afternoon and night.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. WOOD ... Manager.
A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10th.
BENEFIT OF MISS MAY HOWARD,
When will be presented the great play of MASKS AND FACES, And the glorious Comedy of the SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
In rehearsal—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

GRAND NORTHWESTERN
GIFT CONCERT
AT BRYAN HALL,
ON MARCH 1, 1865.
2,000 Magnificent Gifts,
AT A CASH VALUE OF UPWARDS OF $9,000.
TICKETS, $1.00 EACH.

The Gifts have been selected from some of our best and most extensive dealers, and our Prize List is so arranged that every fifth ticket-holder is sure to draw a prize, valued from $3.00 to $800. Tickets can be obtained at
JULIUS BAUER & CO'S, 99 Clark street;
J. R. WALSH'S, cor. Madison and Dearborn;
GROVER & BAKER'S, 115 Lake street.

Persons from the country wishing tickets will enclose money and stamp, and in return will receive ticket and full list of prizes.

The numbers drawing prizes will be published in the daily city papers the day after the drawing, and winning numbers from the country will be notified by mail.
R. R. FOOTE & CO., 137 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 882.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
And every night during the week, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX OF PARADISE LOST.
Completely illustrating MILTON'S Great Poem and carrying out Milton's idea of Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise!
Exhibited in London for 280 consecutive nights.
Tickets 25 cents. No half price.
Grand Exhibitions on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted at 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P.M. Exhibition commences at 7½ o'clock precisely.
A. S. MORRISON, Proprietor.
F. LAWRENCE, Agent.

VARIETY THEATRE, Nos 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager.
New and brilliant attractions. MONDAY EVENING, February 6th, immense success of J. W. McAndrews, Miss Annie Bordwell, Miss Estella Carle, Miss Celestine Carle, Mr. J. S. Edwards, Mr. H. W. Egan, Mr. Wm. Allen, Mr. J. H. Carle. These will all appear in conjunction with the Mammoth Company now engaged, which will make one of the largest companies ever congregated at any one place of amusement of the kind in the United States. Doors open at 6¾. Curtain rises at 7¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Monday evening, Feb. 6th, and every evening during the week: The Black Circus, the most laughable burlesque ever produced on any stage, new scenes and variations [illegible]; African Polka; [illegible] new Songs, Dances, &c. Friday evening, Feb. 10th, BENEFIT OF WM. NEVENS.

Auction Sales.

STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCER AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Feb. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, the balance of a retail stock, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Syrups, Spices, Soap, Candles, Glassware, Show Cases, Counter Scales, Stoves, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE Stock of Staple Dry Goods, &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Feb. 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Piano Forte, &c., at Auction. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10th, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling house No. [illegible] Michigan avenue, we will sell the entire Furniture of a [illegible] breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a general variety of Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Dining room Furniture, Carpets, &c. Also, a fine Rosewood Cased Piano Forte. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE of Household Goods, Carpets, B. C. Bedsteads, Piano Fortes, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Feb. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st. Will be sold AT AUCTION, At our Sales Rooms on FRIDAY, Feb. 10th at 10 o'clock, a large and elegant stock of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, including a splendid line of rich CHAMBER SUITS, In Oak, Oil, Walnut and Rosewood; fine Secretaries and Book Cases, Marble-top Sideboards, fine Extension Tables and Parlor Suits, rich Rosewood Etageres. Also, a fine assortment of White and Brown [illegible] Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c. Paintings, Silver Plated Castors, Spoons and Forks. Rich Bronze Clocks and Figures, Together with a general assortment of Household Goods, Carpets, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of FRENDIG & REINHARD, [illegible] R. FRENDIG, A. REINHARD.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-class stock of Boots and Shoes and lease of store for five years. [illegible] Apply to S. WHITTIER, 164 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Coal and Wood stand, Fairbanks Scales, two horses and wagons, also stock on hand. Inquire at northeast corner of Canal and Madison streets.

FOR SALE—A superior 8-horse Portable Engine. May be seen at Plow Works of W. B. YOUNG & CO., corner of Indiana and Franklin streets.

FOR SALE—House 36 by 36, in good repair, corner Wabash avenue and Monroe street. Must be removed before May 1st next. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Piano Forte, at a sacrifice. Will be sold cheap for cash. Is seven octave, large size, nearly new and in good order. Made by a first-class manufacturer. Address F. FIELDING, Box 1933.

FOR SALE—To Tinners—An old established Stove and Tin Store, with a complete set of Machines and Hand Tools, etc., now doing a good business, for sale cheap. Now is the time for a man with a small capital to invest. For particulars address Drawer 6094.

FOR SALE—A Steam Flouring Mill, of stone structure and four stories high, situated in West Point, Lee county, Iowa, surrounded by the best farming country in the West. This mill was built by the best mechanics and with all modern improvements, two run of best French burr and one corn and buckwheat stone, of Todd's patent. All in complete order and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars address A. STEWART, P. O. Box 86, Fort Madison, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One thirteen by thirty (Laurence) Stationary Engine, with cut-off valve; has fly wheel 10 feet diameter, 16 inch face turned; also, a tubular boiler, 12 feet long, 48 inches diameter, 56 3-inch flues with fire front, grate bars, breeching, steam and feed pipes, heater and all the necessary fixtures. Nearly new and in perfect order. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Drug Business, in one of the best localities in the State. Stock on hand about $15,000; business fifty to sixty thousand dollars a year, easily extended. Inquire of BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Druggists, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Hotel. The "Brazelton" House, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. For particulars call on E. J. OLMSTED, at Oriental Mills, or address Drawer 5813, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. One 12 to 15 horse, one 8 horse, and one 4 horse power; also a 20 horse stationary. RICHARD'S Corn Sheller Works, 190 and 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Five Stationary Engines—one 5, one 8, one 20, one 25, and one 40-horse power. Also, one steam pump, one 15-horse locomotive boiler, one 25-horse two-flue boiler, one 45-horse tubular boiler, all in good order. JAMES WARNER, 265 State st.

FOR SALE—A Cupola Furnace and Machine Shop, with two and one-half acres of ground, in the city of Laporte, Indiana. This property will be sold very low. It is well situated as to railroad facilities, being near the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, and Peru & Logansport Railroads. It is well worthy the attention of any one wishing to engage in the Furnace business. For further particulars, address HENRY LUSK, Laporte, Ind.

FOR SALE—About twenty thousand feet of sawed White Oak Timber, of ordinary quality, which I will sell cheap. It is now in the city. A. RUSSELL, No. 18 Franklin st.

FOR SALE—A good saloon, now doing a good business. Apply at 180 So. Wells street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A first class Retail Hat, Cap and Fur business, well located and a good trade established. As the present owner is going out of the retail business great inducements will be offered. Capital required from three to four thousand dollars. For particulars address P. O. Box 1184, Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store—stock, fixtures and building, doing a thriving cash business; stock well assorted and in good order. Building two stories high and in good repair. Will be sold very low as the owner wishes to go East. For further particulars apply to PAYSON TRASK, Fulton, Ill.

FOR SALE—At Neponset, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a Good Warehouse with elevators and best facilities for handling grain, and situated in one of the best grain growing localities in the State. For further particulars address LYFORD & FRISCH, Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—10 acres splendid Bluff Coal Land, situated on the Rock Island R. Road, or exchange for a house and lot worth from $2,000 to $3,000. Apply soon to M. L. PEARCE, 173 State street. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—800 acres of Farm Land, 12 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. one mile from a station; 36 acres two miles from a station; 40 acres one mile from station; all under good cultivation, with good buildings and fruit trees. To be sold in 40 acre lots or in quantities to suit purchasers. For terms apply to L. S. BUSH, 143 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 260 acres in Iroquois county, six miles from Middleport, the county seat, three miles from station. 30 acres timber, two small houses, 200 acres fenced. J. LEWIS LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 70 acres quarter of a mile northwest of a railroad depot, in the village of Darien, Walworth County, Wis. The Farm is well fenced, has a convenient well built house, with well and cistern under cover, a barn 30x40 feet, and stock well; the improvements are all new. The land is mostly in grass, with a thrifty young orchard of 100 trees, small fruits, shrubbery, &c. Also, 15 acres of wood land detached. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. E. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—Farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, adjoining the County of Dane, near the villages of Clinton and Cambridge, in which are good schools and churches, also saw mill and grist mill. [illegible] acres under the plow, 60 in timber, the balance good hay marsh; 4 acres of orchard in full bearing, and an abundance of smaller fruits. The above is a good stock or grain farm, convenient to five railroad stations, and well supplied with water, hay and timber. To a person wanting a farm of this description, this is a rare opportunity; as it will be sold cheap, one-half down, the balance in one or two years, [illegible] at the option of the purchaser. Apply to WM. MORTON, Whitewater, Walworth County, Wis., or THOS. PEPPER, Christiana, Dane County, Wis.

FOR SALE—A splendid Farm, 26 miles southwest from Chicago, three miles from a railroad station, 185 acres prairie, 80 acres timber, 200 acres in Timothy and Clover. A good house, barn and wagon house; two acres of orchard. Also, sell horses, mules, cattle and all tools of farm. The above described farm is offered for a short time at the low price of $35 per acre. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—3200 acres in a body near one-fourth under plow. No fencing necessary to cultivate the whole. One large farm dwelling and five tenant houses. Lying on the St. Louis Railroad, one and a half miles north of Odell and eighty miles southwest from Chicago. Permanent water, choice rolling surface. Price $30 per acre. Address BRONSON MURRAY, Irving House, New York.

FOR SALE—The best Grain, Stock and Dairy Farm in Dupage County, three quarters of a mile southeast from Danby, and 21 miles from Chicago, containing 187½ acres—90 of it timber, A No. 1 buildings, fruit and fences, two good wells, running and living water. Price $65 per acre. Apply on the premises. A. P. PLATT.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished Lodgings, at No. 13 South Water street, corner of Michigan avenue. Single and double rooms, with large closets, gas, furnished and kept in order, to rent, without board, to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—A large front, elegantly furnished room, at 285 South Clark st.

TO RENT—Furnished room to rent, without board, in a private family, with light, fire and attendance. References required. Address P. O. Box 3367.

TO RENT—A building, thirty ft. front by 140 deep, on Desplaines street, between Kinzie and Hubbard, suitable for manufacturing purposes or store room. Can be had for five years. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at 31 West Lake street.

TO RENT—Furnished Cottage house, until the first of May. Rent can be paid in board. Inquire at 234 Ewing street, third door from corner of Blue Island avenue.

TO RENT—A new house on the North Side, with furniture for sale. Possession immediately. Address Post Office Box 3776.

TO RENT—A First-class furnished House on Michigan avenue, with good Barn and Cellar. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 57, South Clark st., Room 7.

TO RENT—Desk Room in a centrally located office, second floor. Address Box 3.

TO RENT—I want to rent a house with all modern improvements, containing eight to twelve rooms, convenient to business, on the South Side. Any one having such a house will address "A B C," P. O. Box 6197.

TO RENT—A Merchant Tailoring Store—stand is one of the best and low rent. Also, part of a store to let for Gent's Furnishing Goods. Address "D," Tribune office, for ten days.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Wanted by a gentleman and his wife, a furnished room, with board, south of Eighteenth street. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, to "C F," Tribune office.

BOARDING—One or two single gentlemen [illegible] a neatly furnished front chamber with closet, at [illegible] Green street.

BOARDING—At Buxton House, 285 South Clark st. Large airy rooms; good table; $5.00 per week; day board $3.50. [illegible] wanted.

BOARDING.—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, kindness, and experience during illness, can be accommodated by a small unobtrusive family without children or boarders. For location terms, &c., apply or address DR. THIERS, No. 1212 Broadway, New York.

Lost.

LOST—$10 Reward—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, a Coral Breastpin, the centre a carved female head, the setting a gold vine, with leaves, flowers and tendrils. The above reward will be paid on its return to 269 Ontario street.

LOST—A Memorandum Book, on Wednesday last, marked A. L. Cather, S. C. F. Co., on back. Leave it at W. T. DANIELS', No. 66 Clark street, and be rewarded.

LOST—At Col. Wood's Museum, on the 7th inst., a Hair Bracelet, with a large clasp, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to ISAAC NEWTON, northwest corner of Madison and Canal streets, up stairs.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
Cor. Lake and Lasalle Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
We are represented at the Chicago Stock Exchange by our Mr. HENRY GREENEBAUM, and buy and sell strictly on Commission
Gold, U. S. Securities, Bank and other Stock.
We solicit orders and will execute same for responsible parties on a margin.
Country customers can arrange with us to act upon their orders by telegraph.
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—To take care of horses and carriage and do gardening, by a man who understands it. Apply by letter to CHARLES JACKSON, 334 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Situation—By a neat young girl, to do second work, the duties of chamber and dining room work, or take care of children in a private family. Good reference given. Apply for two days at 274 Indiana street, North Side, or at Mrs. Baikam's Intelligence office, No. 71 Monroe street.

WANTED—Situation—As a salesman in a Dry Goods or Clothing store, by a young man, a refugee from the South. Speaks German and English. Best of reference will be given. Address "J N K," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable German lady, with unexceptionable references, as Cook, or housekeeper in a first-class family. Address Mrs. A. HEMANS, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—An American lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Is fond of children. Can take a first-class girl with her if desired. Good references given. Address, for one week, "S G F," fifth house south of Maxwell st., on Newberry, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—As gardener, by a man fully competent to take care of Garden, Green House or Graperies; with good references. Apply to A. B. HOVEY, 194 Lake st.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man from the East, as salesman or book-keeper. Has the best of references as to ability and character. Address "G F W," Box 2833, City.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To canvass for Patriotism in Illinois, or the history of the part Illinois has borne in the war. Illustrated by numerous steel engravings. One agent has taken 80 orders in three weeks. Address CLARKE & CO., 82 Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4751.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," complete in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Price $1.75. This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. No circumstances of the rebellion have developed better material for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. Agents everywhere are sending us the most favorable reports of business. One agent orders 120 copies, the result of his first six days canvass. Another got 88 subscribers, out of 100 solicited to subscribe. Full particulars, terms, &c., given on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO., Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day, male or female, can clear $10 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business, that pays over 500 per cent. A capital of $3 to $5 only required. [illegible] Address, sending two stamps, for full particulars, R. WAYVELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Nurse and Spy, a new and highly exciting, and richly embellished work, giving the adventures and experience of a woman in hospitals, camps and battle fields, as nurse, scout and spy. Eleven times she passed the rebel lines, even entering Richmond. She was employed by the Christian Commission, and devotes her share of the profits of the work to the sick and wounded soldiers. Energetic men and women, returned and disabled soldiers, will find a rare chance to make money in the sale of this new and thrilling work. For terms and territory send stamp to, or call on J. A. STODDARD & CO., Room 10, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To try our Maps, Charts, Pictures, &c. They are light and convenient to carry, and sell rapidly everywhere, at immense profits. One agent in Coles county cleared $20 in his first day's effort, another in Edgar county, $16.50. Printed instructions for selling furnished all our agents. Send for our circulars. Address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, 1 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In every county for a new religious work, containing popular Biographies of Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, Fathers and Martyrs; also the History of the Indian Races, including the Minnesota Massacre, by Hon. J. T. Headley. Agents are getting as high as thirty orders per day in it. Also War Maps, Engravings, &c. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$50 to $150 per month—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the celebrated "COMMON SENSE" SEWING MACHINE. The machine will hem, stitch, fell, tuck, braid, cord, quilt, bind, and embroider in a most superior manner. Every machine warranted three years. Price only $18. We will pay good salesmen from $50 to $150 per month and traveling expenses, or give a commission by which twice that amount can be made. Circulars sent free. Address B. T. BUSH & CO., 81 Dearborn street, (second floor,) Chicago, Ill. [illegible] or low price, that will make a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic stitch than ours. Every third stitch can be cut, and the cloth cannot be worked or pulled apart.

WANTED—Agents everywhere, to canvass for our great gift enterprise. This is something that will take well wherever introduced, and agents are making immense profits. One of them, a soldier, says "I made $60 in one day." Send for circulars, giving full particulars, to C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—In every county in all the West, to sell HOME ON A FURLOUGH. Every soldier's family should have a copy. Every loyal household should have a copy. In fact, every family who has father, husband or son, battling for our country, will appreciate and should possess Home on a Furlough. It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war. This engraving is sold exclusively by agents. Disabled soldiers and others will find this the most pleasant and profitable agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of same on application. We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, $2.50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. Also, CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN, GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON, and other Engravings. Send stamp for circular to agents to F. R. RANDALL & CO., 87 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 2206.

WANTED—Agents—In every town and county in the Northwest to sell the GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT, by Horace Greeley. This is the standard history of the war. The most saleable book ever published. Wanted immediately, an agent for St. Louis, Mo. Also, agents to sell our magnificent steel plate engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, Sherman, McClellan, Farragut, Greeley and Sheridan, together with a large assortment of books and albums at the lowest rates. Agents will do well to send for our circulars. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2013.

WANTED—Agents—$125 per month everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine the ONLY low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—Good proved Patent Glass No-Chimney Burner for Kerosene Oil Lamps. It gives a brilliant light, free from smoke or smell, and can be handled freely without being extinguished. Samples sent, post paid, to Agents for thirty cents. Circulars free. JAMES EDGAR, 95 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—Agents—1,000 Agents who can make $100 a month selling my Army Goods, such as LLOYD'S Maps and Charts in Sheets and on Rollers, 30 splendid Colored prints and Lithographs, Battle Scenes, Generals, and Fancy Pieces, and send stamp for new Circulars for 1865, to E. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 164 Rush street, recently fitted up in the most substantial manner. In the basement is laundry, store room, vegetable cellar and furnace room, all cemented water tight, and a three soft-water cistern. On the first floor is drawing room, parlor, dining room and kitchen, with closets; second floor, five bedrooms with wardrobes and closets. Gas and water are throughout the house, likewise bath room and water closets. A first-rate stable and carriage house in the rear, with a room for coachman. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A new Cottage House and Barn, one block from city railroad. Free lease of lot to May, 1869. Price $1,100. Inquire at the house, 17 Silver street.

FOR SALE—Block of four houses, Nos. 288, 290, 292 and 294 Wolcott street, corner Oak. Rent for $800 per annum. Ground rent $10 per year. Price $5,000 for block. Inquire of SEA & ZIMMERMAN, 185 South Water st.

FOR SALE—Marble front residence, on West Washington st., corner lot, south and east front. $15,000. House on Third avenue, near Van Buren street, $6,000. Also, a large list of property in each division of the city. J. LEWIS LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Two Frame Houses and Lots, on Rio Grande or 26th st., near Cottage avenue, will be sold low if applied for soon. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Michigan avenue. Four finely built houses on Michigan avenue, near 25th street, brick basement, gas, water and barn, at $4,000 each. [illegible], 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A splendid stone-front House of fourteen rooms, finely finished throughout, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and lot with brick barn, on Wabash avenue near Twelfth street. Also, a number of other Houses and Lots. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, enclosed with a good board fence, [illegible] a good house, situated on the corner of Western avenue and Twenty-second (or South) street. Price $1,000 per acre and $600 for improvements; or, the property will be rented to a good tenant. SALISBURY & STURTEVANT, corner of Randolph and Canal streets.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A Large boarding house known as the Cleveland House, No. 34 East Kinzie st. The house is only one block from the Chicago & N. W., Milwaukee and Galena Depots, and will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. This is a good investment for a party wishing to keep [illegible] commanding a good and profitable patronage. Apply [illegible] to ROBERT DUNLAP.

FOR SALE—An Elegant Residence. The new, complete and elegant residence, on Twenty-second street, near Indiana avenue. Possession given at once. House, with carpets throughout, gas fixtures, heating apparatus and cook stove, all nearly new, $11,000—$5,000 on time at 8 per cent. Inquire of T. B. BRYAN, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a splendid three-story Brick Tannery and Sheep Skin Factory, with a good water power and everything necessary to do a large business, situated in the central part of Milwaukee, Wis. The property will be sold at a bargain or rented. Possession given immediately. Apply to [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, or address WM. CASTLEMAN, Drawer 131, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—Union Park Property. A choice Lot 100 feet front by 140 deep, adjoining the elegant mansion of S. S. Hayes. Price $100 per foot. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue. First-class Frame House and Lot on Wabash avenue, north of Congress street. Price $12,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Residences in North Division. Brick House, two story and basement, with lot 50x135, on North Clark street, near City Park. Price, $4,000. House and Lot 100x150 on Wolcott street, corner of Illinois; $8,500. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—That beautiful estate on Michigan Avenue corner of Hubbard Court; lot 86x175 to alley; house with modern improvements. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to P. GORDON, Room No. 5, over 17 Wells street, or to the subscriber at Lancaster, Mass. E. W. WILLARD.

FOR SALE—Several fine lots on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street. Lot 50x100 feet on Clark, near Harrison street. Lot on Fourth avenue, near Polk street, very cheap. Lot on the corner of West Randolph and Aberdeen streets. T. FREEMAN, 124 Randolph street, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—One hundred and fifty dollars reward. Information wanted of James McCarty, of South Grove, a boy about thirteen years old, who left his parents last March; [illegible] THOMAS McCARTY, South Grove, DeKalb Co., Ill.

WANTED—Correspondence, by a lady, with a view to matrimony. Middle aged gentlemen preferred. All letters strictly confidential. Please address Box 6103, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Dry Goods Salesman, one who understands the notion and hosiery business. [illegible], Lafayette, Indiana. For information call on C. H. DeForest & Co., 21 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—By a single gentleman, a sleeping room in some private family. Best of references given. Address P. O. Box 2343.

WANTED—A Magic Lantern and apparatus for displaying comic and war scenes, &c. Any person having such things to sell will please state price and address "J V D," [illegible], Iowa.

WANTED—To exchange 160 acres good farming land, 70 miles from Chicago, for house and lot in Chicago. Also, store and lot in Kankakee to exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Apply to T. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph st.

WANTED—Board in a private family, by a man and wife. North Side preferred, near some of the city railways. Address "THOMAS," Tribune office.

WANTED—A furnished room, with board, north of Chicago avenue, near the horse railroad, by a young lady. Address P. O. Box 594.

WANTED—A good salesman, in a wholesale Liquor business. Must be well acquainted in town and be able to make up a good trade. To such a man a good salary will be paid. None other need apply. Call at 221 Lake street, up stairs, between 10 and 12 a.m. and 2 and 5 p.m.

WANTED—A New York house desires to make an arrangement with an active business man to sell its goods in St. Louis to the large and small dealers and the trade that naturally flows in there. He must have $2000 in money. Address "F D," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, a boy, about 15 years of age, to do light work in an office. One who can write a fair hand preferred. Call at Room 8 [illegible] building, northeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WANTED—Purchasers for six valuable houses in the city of Elgin, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—One Book-keeper, two assistant book-keepers, two clerks, one driver, one porter and one bar tender. Other situations open. This is the only place to get good situations. Mercantile Employment Agency, 83 Randolph street, Room 1, up stairs. [illegible] ten cents for postage.

WANTED—Everybody to send 25 cents and receive by return of mail Prof. DeForrest's receipt used in all the principal Hair Dressing Saloons in Paris and London. We do not charge you a receipt to make your hair grow five feet long in as many minutes and curl naturally, but to retain the hair for a reasonable length of time in any position placed. Address P. O. Box 74, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$1,000 for one year's time, on the security of $3,000 worth of good nice furniture. Please address "Mr. B.," No. 339 Madison st., for one week, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—Wet Nurse—Married woman wanted. Apply at 83 Cass st.

WANTED—A good Watch Maker. Apply at M. KRONBERG & CO'S, 124 Lake st., up stairs.

WANTED—To rent or buy, a small Cottage in the city, in a respectable neighborhood. It must contain from five to seven rooms. Good reference given. Apply at 24 Lake st., or to Box 4058.

WANTED—Six good Wagon Makers, at 132 West Lake st., to whom good wages will be paid. None but good workmen need apply. P. HICKS.

WANTED—By two single gentlemen, two well furnished rooms, within three blocks of the Court House. Address P. O. Drawer 6380.

WANTED—By two gentlemen, Board and Room in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Must be convenient to the business part of the city. Address, giving location and terms, Box 1769.

WANTED—An A No. 1 Brass Finisher, competent to take charge of a shop. Also, three good Machinists, at 39 & 41 Market st. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent girl to do house work and take care of a child. Apply, with references, at 308 Indiana st., near Rush.

WANTED—All persons afflicted with "Varicose," or enlarged veins, to send for the "Great French Remedy," which will effect a permanent cure in almost every case. Inclose 50 cts. to Dr. W. MARSHALL, Box 640, Chicago.

WANTED—A good man with $500 can secure a partnership in an honorable, pleasant and lucrative business. Address "Q," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent or lease, forthwith, a first-class Grist or Flouring Mill, with three or four run of stones, or upwards, in a good wheat locality, and near a good water communication. Apply, stating full particulars, to Mr. STANLEY MARTIN, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man to learn the manufacture of Leather Belting. Apply at the manufactory, 190 Lake st., up stairs.

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. For 30 cents I will mail you that which is worth hundreds of dollars to any family. Everybody should have it. If you want to save money, buy it. [illegible] Address D. N. LEWIS, Post Office Box 367, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A Salesman, thoroughly competent to take charge of our Linen and White Goods department. None but men of experience, and those who can furnish testimonials of capacity, sobriety and moral character, will be treated with. JOHN SHILLITO & CO., 101, 103 and 105 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Rooms. An elderly gentleman wants to rent two comfortable unfurnished rooms in a house occupied by a quiet family, and not in the vicinity of business, and east of State street, between Lake and Van Buren. Satisfactory references will be given. Address "S C," P. O. Box 5868.

WANTED—A purchaser for one half interest in a light and profitable business, paying from $50 to $80 per week. Inquire at 213 State street.

WANTED—To Mill Owners. Wanted, to rent, for a term of three or five years, with the privilege of buying, a mill capable of making from 100 to 150 barrels per day. Must be in a good winter wheat country, and on some line of railroad communicating with Chicago or St. Louis. Address, with the particulars, including distance, prices of grain, &c., to "B J D," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately — Any body having to let a front floor, or second story room, easy of access, somewhat central, either furnished or unfurnished, can hear of a tenant to their advantage by addressing "C H M," Box 735. No objection to share a room that is already occupied by some light business.

WANTED—A good Canvasser for Life Insurance. A commission of 15 per cent on all premiums secured will be paid to one who proves satisfactory. Address Box 1456 Post Office.

WANTED—A Partner to join the advertiser in one of the best paying traveling businesses in the States, for one, two or three years. Capital required, $2,500 cash. Best of references given and required. Security given for the faithful fulfillment of contract. None need apply who do not mean business. Address, immediately, "ADVERTISER," Box 4247, Chicago.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $30 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 134 South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

WANTED—By a wholesale drug house, a Travelling Agent and an Order Clerk. References required. Address drawer 129 Milwaukee Post Office, Wis.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von Verses' Diamond Drops, a never-failing and harmless remedy for all Obstructions and Irregularities. All married ladies will find this a never-failing preventative for which it is warranted in every instance, and are invited to send a red stamp for a circular, or two dollars and a quarter for the medicine [illegible] Drawer 6561, Chicago, Illinois. Sold wholesale and retail, by R. R. HALL & CO., Druggists, 119 South Clark street.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—As Volunteers, for two and three years, landsmen, seamen and firemen, for gunboat and naval service. The highest bounties in the city paid. No swindling, no humbug permitted. Recruits from $25 to $30 for every acceptable recruit. Apply at the United States Recruiting Agency, office 85 Randolph street, Room 1, up stairs. One of the most reliable offices in the city. M. A. PURSELL & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for the New regiments. Highest bounty paid to all enlisting through our office. Committees are invited to call on us before closing a contract. BUTLER, HILL & CO., 134 Clark street, Room 13, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4725.

WANTED—1000 Two and Three years men, Landsmen, Seamen, and Firemen for the Gunboat and Naval Services, for which we will pay the highest bounties in the city. Large hand money paid to anybody bringing us an accepted recruit. [illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public at large, and township and ward committees in general, that we are now prepared to contract to furnish one, two and three years men to apply upon their respective quotas, upon short notice and on reasonable terms. All parties coming to Chicago to procure men will do well to call upon us before making a contract elsewhere. COBB & CO., No. 8 South Clark street, in Banking office of Bissell & Co.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes for all branches of the service, for one, two and three years. All parties will find it to their interest to call on us, as we are paying the very highest bounties in the city, without any deduction. Choice of service. [illegible] M. A. PURCELL & CO. [illegible] A number of men on hand already mustered into service. Their credits can be had to-day by calling early.

WANTED—Volunteers. We beg leave to call the attention of Ward and Town Committees, and Mutual Protective Clubs, to our Agency for filling quotas and furnishing substitutes. We are doing a strictly legitimate business. One of our firm (S. F. A.) is an authorized recruiting officer for the United States Navy. [illegible] on the most liberal terms. Orders should be sent as early as possible. Office, northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, Chicago. S. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for one year. Highest bounty in the city paid, and choice of regiment. Our men are all credited to Cook county. Office 132 Dearborn st. [illegible] & CO.

WANTED—40 Men to fill my Company [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[illegible]
Office, No. 51 Clark St[illegible]
Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 18[illegible]